PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Place of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-39 P.M.				
12th Dec	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	SIMALAYA	6898
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7941		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6022
13th "	ARCADIA	6923		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
5th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9031		
13th "	EGYPT	7913		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
31st "	BRITANNIA	6525		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10513		
10th "	PERSIA	7941		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9305
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7913		

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	563	352	493
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	378	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	435	990	517	799	463	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	552	*1134	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	66	..	46	..	28	..

* Returning to any from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 846 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
O. City of Manchester	...	.....	Dec. 15	.....
A. City of Benares	...	Dec. 1	.....	Dec. 22
				1909
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	.....
O. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
O. City of London	...	Feb. 26	Apr. 6	.....
O. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 26	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	.....
O. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LINGA	2,171	Mon 14th Dec.	11 a.m. P D & C*
KOLA	1,295	Thur. 10th Dec.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2,171	Fri, 11th Dec.	6 a.m. (direct).

* Via Porebander, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "AFRICA," 3,037 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,295 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "VIRAWA," 3,360 tons, sailing on or about 19th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

10th December, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,345	Saretge	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb, "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr, "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909,
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	29th Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec. 1908
KORNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badesich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KORNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badesich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Apr 1909
KORNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badesich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan 1909
PERSIA	5,899	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
VORWAERTS	5,990	H. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Radich	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to crove the Gulf, but during the Passenger Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,159	E. Radonicich	28th Dec. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

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Sassoon House 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
OLYMPIA	A. Tait	6154	11th Dec 08.
CIRCASSIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6716	27th " "
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	6106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th " "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	6069	5th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909:

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6900	A. Haig	27th February, 1909
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	6134	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	14th April, 1909
SCINDIA	6106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA		A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 991
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RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

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Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
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Manager.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

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PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

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7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

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ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE SIR RASUL KHAN MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Sir Rasul Khan Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Graham's Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 21st December, 1908, at 4 p. m. (Standard Time), when the following business will be transacted :—

1. To adopt the Directors' report and pass the audited Balance-sheet for the 12 months ending 31st August, 1908.
2. To elect Directors for the year 1908-1909.
3. To appoint Auditors for the same period and fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. M. DADINA & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 10th December, 1908.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

MR. J. M. SINCLAIR, Commercial Agent for the Government of the State of Victoria, Australia, will be pleased TO MEET Merchants and Importers of Bombay by appointment and to furnish them information respecting the Export Trade of the State, in all products and manufactures, and to place them in communication with its principal Merchants and Exporters. Address : TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

NOTICE.

LADIES or GENTLEMEN, European, Eurasian, Parsi or Hindu can earn a reasonable income without neglecting or interfering in their own work, by canvassing between friends and acquaintances. For further particulars apply to Box No. 712, care of this Paper.

DOLL DRESSING COMPETITION.

THE Public are invited to contribute DRESSED DOLLS for a competition.

A Gold Bangle and five other Prizes will be awarded for the six best Dressed Dolls.

The Dolls for competition will be exhibited at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, on SATURDAY, 19th, December, at 4-30.

Prizes will be given to successful competitors at 5-30, after which the Dolls will be SOLD by AUCTION for Christmas donations to the following Charities :—

Dr. Gertrude Bradley's Hospital, Umarkhadi.
The Poor box, St. Thomas's Cathedral.
The Poor box, Roman Catholic Cathedral.

The following ladies have consented to act as Judges :—Lady HUGHES, Mrs. OWEN DUNN, Mrs. DAVIDSON, Dr. BENSON and Mrs. PLINSTON.

Dolls for competition to have owner's name and address affixed and to be sent to the Y. M. C. A. Hall by 10 o'clock on SATURDAY, 19th December.

Further information may be obtained from Miss Willis, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
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LANTERN SLIDES,
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At 9-30 P.M.

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(A.) Allegro moderato. (B.) Andante. (C) Presto.
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III. (A) ETUDE in E flat minor op. 10
(C) ETUDE in G flat major op. 25 ....Chopin.
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Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, America, Australia, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	Rs	20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	"	7,57,500
Reserve Fund	"	1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS :

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of The Empire Ltd., at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18 322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000.000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR..... £2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12.000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29.493.800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD. Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.			ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life	Premiums Limited to		Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	36 4	30 7	64 8	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 9	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	49 0	38 7	25
30	27 6	56 13	43 13	36 8	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	49 4	47 1	39 13	66 12	180 5	41 10	35
40	236 11	60 12	53 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	42 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1907.

New Policies issued (net)	6,350 for	£s. 1,979,720
New Premiums (1907)	"	90,402
Annual Income	"	1,405,950
Assets	"	9,820,266

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MRS JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line : Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line : Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.—SANJANA & Co. 7, Hornby Road, Bombay. Sole Agents to the world-famous manufacturers, Messrs. Lilley and Skinner, Ltd., London, invite attention of Dealers as well as of the General Public to their excellent stock of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Sandles, Boot Creams, Boot-trees, etc. Favourable terms to Dealers. Persons desirous of opening Boot Departments will be given special facilities. Agents wanted everywhere.

WANTED.
SECONDHAND, CHEAP, GOOD.
DININGROOM TABLE in three pieces, each piece 6 ft. by 4 ft. ; Mahogany preferred.
ICE-BOX, to hold three dozen Sodas.
CARD-TABLE with drawers.
BLACKWOOD OVAL TABLE, 5 ft.
WRITING-TABLE with and without cloth top and drawers.
SODA-WATER MACHINE.
Apply POST BOX No. 268, Bombay.

FOR SALE.
A SIN

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H McDiarmid arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi and Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers: Messrs J B Picton, A Halikias, Sangatsing, Turner, Nicogos Shallard, and Johns, Col Dickson, Lieut Bless, Collector Wadison, Hos Asst B Reubens and 483 deck.

THE BI S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain W Moxon will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and the following passengers: Messrs R de Meconenem, Mrs J Coulin, Mr G K Ratesor and about 300 deck.

THE City Line steamer City of Manchester, 3,562 tons, Captain H Findley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with ballast and the following passengers: Mr and Mrs S E Meiner, Lieut W R Warden, Mr and Mrs Walters, Mr R P Scott, Mr and Mrs Karson and infant.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 9.

Ardgovan.....2725 Johnston.....T M & Co
Arcadia.....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Africa.....1302 .....Morrison M M & Co
Bezwada.....3270 Le Brocq.....M M & Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin.....T Morrison & Co
Brand.....1519 Evenson...W & A Graham & Co
Congella.....2022 House.....R A Willis
Cintra.....1917 ...Kaselvurn.....M M & Co
City of Manchester 3562 .....Findley K N & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies.....J M & Co
Caledonia...3529 Gordon. London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Bastville.....2396 Wright.....James M & Co
Elgin.....2443 Potts.....W & A G & Co
Fife.....2194 Harrison.....The Bombay Co
Falls of Moness...Sheclston.....W & A G & Co
Gerd.....758 Andreasen.....F F Campbell & Co
Inchcarva.....2572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Kt Templor.....4601 Gihilt.....W & A Graham & Co
Kilkerran.....2413 Smith.....Calcutta
Lady Gordon.....316 Butler.....M M & Co
Lord Kilwin...2158 Moser.....K N & Co
Nawab.....2041 Parkhill.....T M & Co
Oolobaria.....3437 Chappell.....M M & Co
Purley.....2785 Pritchatt.....W & A G & Co
Ramafels.....3523 Krippner.....W & A G & Co
Shah Najam.....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz.....2523 Baldwin.....Shah S N Co
Strathness.....2812 Lamont.....W & A G & Co
Strathclyde.....2812 Crerar...Shaw Wallace & Co
Waroonga.....1607 Bamber.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Umta	3192	Phillips	Karachi	10-12	M M & Co
C & R Kirley Bank	2013	Kerr	...	Antwerp	Shaw Wallace & Co
D&E Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	12-12	M M & Co
F Ghyebassa	3992	Wadge	Hull & Antwerp	12-12	M Mackenzie & Co
M Delhi	4784	Andrews	Shanghai	22-12	P & O Co
N Velloce	3118	Pattie	Philadelphia	10-12	R A Willis
O Kanzler	1895	Nicholson	Zanzibar	14-12	A Strandes
P Umzumbi	2130	Mitchell	Middlesbro	15-12	R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Olympia	3269	O'borne	L'pool	11-12 . W & A Graham & Co
3	R Rubattino	2682	Mancini	Genoa	15-12 G D Grossi
4	Capri	2718	Pedone	Shanghai	17-12 F & R S N Co
5	Alexandria	2194	Fry	D'kirk	12-12 K N & Co
6	Sandon Hall	3293	Maio	Hull	11-12 K Nixon & Co
7	Praga	2305	Gilbuber	Trieste	16-12 A L S N Co
10	& 11 City of Boston	4320	Morrison	K'chi.	10-12 K Nixon & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	2-1-09 P & O Co
14	Kola	510	Moxon	Bussch	10-12 M M & Co
15	Wakamya maru	3437	Yamawaki	Kobe	15-12 M Y Kaisha

M W D D

Sabarmati	524	Mohmed	Mangalore	11-12 B P N Co Ld

H W V D

14 Lhasa	950	Mac Diarmid	Karachi	11-12 M M & Co

H W P D

Penang	552	Samsoodin	B'Nagar	12-12 B S N Co Ltd

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi Dec 7
	City of Manchester	Findlay	Karachi Dec 7

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Assaye	Daniel	Shanghai &c

The steamer Kola Moxon for Persian Gulf &c. obtained her portclearance on yesterday.

*The steamer Salsetti for Aden began to load yesterday.

(*To arrive.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Gouverneur, eft Mombasa for Bombay on the 8th instant.

The Anchor Line Steamer Massilia, Homeward bound passed Suez on the 8th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
28	Norfolk	Calcutta
Dec.		
2	Alcana	Calcutta
4	Clan Macintyre	Liverpool
4	Crostafels	Antwerp
7	Palamcotta	Negapatam
7	Teesta	Straits

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—6 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 10 bales wool, M Ramjeadas ; 1 bale wooll, The Indian Felt M Co ; 30 bales wool Hirji Metha and Co ; 37 bales wool, B Goculdas; 75 cwts grain, J Lukhmidas ; 320 cwts maize Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assaye s—4,000 cwts bone meal. Croft Mody and Co : 1,000 cwts cotton seed, 3.000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Umzumbi s—2,000 cwts caster seed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 7,200 castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Umzumbi s—100 tons manganese are, T Morrison and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Manchester s—1,000 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co ; 260 bales cottop, Gaddum and Co ; 1,000 tons manganese ore, 200 bales hemp. K Reeve and Co ; 8,006 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,090 cwts linseed, 3,000 cwts rapeseed. 4,000 cwts poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 224 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—3 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 55 bales cotten, Bhimiji Shamji and Co ; 980 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton fly, O Heerji and Co ; 27 bales hemp. R Manchorji ; 4,440 cwts castor seed, 168 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Alexandria s—211 cwts teelseed, Shaw Walace and Co.

R Rubattino s—455 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 187 cwts olibanum, J N Jafforbhoy.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—500 bales cotton, 100 cwts gingelly seed, 100 cwts ground nuts, Volkart Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 500 bales cotton, C Tejpal and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—16,000 cwts teel seed, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—1,261 cwts linseed Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR CATANIA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 220 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

R Rubattino s —75 cwts turmeric, M Jafforbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

R Rubattino s—103 cwts wild mace, M Jafferbhoy; 30 cwts gum, G Sojpal ; 306 cwts gum, S Damje and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

WakamiyaMaru s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 100 bales twist, The M B Kaisha. (cargo).

Capri s—120 cwts sharkfins, H Khaki and Co ; 71 cwts fishmaws, S M Ebrahim.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—500 bales twist, C Bhawaindas.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—100 bales cotton. S Framji and Co.

Wakamiya Maru s—100 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons ; 1,000 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakamiya Maru s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros : 100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha : 500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

RAILWAY RETURN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings or week ending 5th Dec, 1908,

	Miles open	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	To al to date.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 5th Dec. 08	1606·53	10,82,933	1,5036,223	1,61,19,156
G I P Ry Section	1177·62	2,10,148	37,47,210	35,47,350
A D G Ry ...	125·99	24,344	5,80,721	5,81,065
Baran-Kotah Ry ...	13·31	375	3,453	3,828
Total...	2923·45	13,17,682	193,47,607	2,06,85,399
Actuals for corresponding week ending 7th Dec, 07				
G I P R Section...	1563·75	11,35,801	162,18,545	17,3,84,349
I M R ...	1175·84	2,20,149	47,39,995	49,60,144
A D G Ry ...	125·99	27,773	5,82,634	6,10,407
Total.....	2870·58	13,83,726	215,71,174	2,29,54,900
Increase (G I P R...	+ 37·78	—	59,871	—1213,322	—12,50193
or I M R...	+ 1·78	—	10,009	—2,92,783	—10,02,94
Decrease A D G Ry	—	—	3,529	—1,913	— 25,442
(Baran-Kotah Ry	+ 13·31	+	375	+ 3,453	+ 3,882

Note.—Corrected with audited figures up to 31th October.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 28th November on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,46,000	2,90,000	4,000	3,54,000
Or per mile of Railway	278	436	8	722
For previous 21 weeks of half year	28,80,410	32,70,077	13,812	61,64,299
Total for 22 weeks ...	30,30,410	34,70,077	17,812	65,18,299
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,36,854	2,33,141	—360	3,69,635
Per mile of Ry. do.	271	462	—	733
Total to correspond-ing date do. ..	29,56,794	40,46,488	90,187	70,93,466

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 5,535
Do to date ..... Rs. 5,78,167

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th Nov. on 17·28 Miles open:

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	300	400	.....	700
Or per mile of Railway	17	26	....	40
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	8,371	3,306	30	11,707
Total for 22 weeks...	8,671	3,706	30	12,407
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	393	410	6	809
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	24	....	47
Total to corresponding date do. ...	9,393	6,228	39	15,660

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 109
Do. to date ..... Rs. 3,253

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th Nov. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	4,000	15,000	...	19,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	106	.....	134
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	1,20,359	3,61,326	2,189	4,73,874
Total for 22 weeks ...	1,24,359	3,66,326	2,189	4,92,874
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,120	18,668	762	26,750
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	50	134	5	189
Total to corresp'd date do.	1,44,008	4,53,730	5,038	6,02,785

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 7,750
Do. to date ..... Rs. 1,09,911

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th Nov. on 1,773·77 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,42,000	2,50,000	7,000	3,99,000
Or per mile of Railway	80	141	4	225
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	33,53,822	37,77,457	1,34,052	72,65,339
Total for 22 weeks....	34,95,828	40,27,457	1,41,053	76,64,338
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year.	1,79,589	2,56,378	30,559	4,66,026
Per mile of Ry do.	101	145	17	263
Total to corresp'd date do.	39 08,403	61,44,962	1,67,022	10220387

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 67,026
Do to date ..... Rs. 25,56,049

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th Nov. on 128·56 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,800	1,900	30	3,730
Or per mile of Railway..	13	14	...	27
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	52,326	32,595	733	85,650
Total for 22 weeks	54,126	54,495	763	89,380
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,798	1,186	44	3,028
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	18	12	...	30
Total to corresp'g date do.	32,161	22,243	969	55,373

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 702
Do. to date ..... Rs. 34,018

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BOTTLEWALLA—December 9, at his residence, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, Mr. Eduljl Hormasji Bottlewalla, son-in-law of the late Mr. Burjorji Maneckji Vatcha or Bottlewalla and father of Mr. Nussarwanji and Mr. Hormasji Eduljl Bottlewalla. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m.

VICCAJI.—December 8, 1908, (corresponding to Roz Astad, Maha Khurdad, 1278 Yazdejerdi), at 1-50 a.m., BAI GOOLBAI, widow of the late Rustomji Viccaji of H. H. the Nizam's Service, at Akbar Building, Byculla, Bombay.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 1m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 2m. ; High water, 0-50m., 9-34a.; Low water, 6-52m., 6-25a.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m.
Mr. Louis Edger's Pianoforte Recital, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Bombay Hunt, the Kennels.
Bandmann's Theatre, the London Bioscope.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 16th, Last Quarter, 2h. 42-5m. a.m. ; Dec. 23rd, New Moon, 5h. 19-7m. p.m. ; Dec. 30th, First Quarter, 11h. 9-9m. a.m. ; Dec. 15th, in Apogee, 0h. p.m. ; Dec. 26th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, December 11.—P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with English mails of 27th November, due to arrive at 6 a. m. The Sarasvati Mills, 2 Dean Lane, 2 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 2m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 1-26m., 1-11a. Low water, 7-31m. 6-58a.

Saturday, December 12.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yatch Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas 6 p. m. Sun rises, 7h 2m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 2-1m., 1-48a. Low water, 8-11m., 7-31a.

Sunday, December 13.—3rd Sunday in Advent, Meeting of the Bombay Hunt, Parla. Sun rises, 7h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 2-35m., 2-26a. Low water, 8-55m., 8-6a.

Monday, December 14.—Professor Lees-Smith's lecture on Commercial Education, Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institute, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 3m. Sun sets,. 6h. 4m. High water, 3-9m., 3-8a. Low water, 9-46m., 8-47a.

Tuesday, December 15.—Meeting of the Co-operative Conference, Council Hall, Bombay Secretariat, 4 p. m. Herbert Withers Concert Company, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h., 4m. High water, 3-47m., 4-2a. Low water, 10-51m., 9-39a.

Wednesday, December 16.—Meeting of the Co-operative Conference, Council Hall, Bombay Secretariat, 11-30 a.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 5m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 4m. ; High water, 4-28m., 5-27a. ; Low water, 0-0m., 11-5a.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of November was 827, of whom 639 were males and 188 females.

"WHERE HISTORY BEGAN."—The second Lantern Lecture on this subject will be given to-night at 9-15 p.m. at the Y. M. C. A. by Mr. Frank Anderson, M. A. Admission four annas. Open to ladies.

VIEWS OF MADRAS.—The "Times of India" has added yet another picture-book to its series, "Fifty views of Madras" an elegantly printed collection of instructive and pleasing scenes in the Southern Presidency.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibe, Chinde, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Kanzler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Monday the 14th instant.

VICTORIA GARDENS:—The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection :—One spotted deer (Cervus axis) by Col. Kavanagh ; 22 Finches of sorts by Mr. R. Wenning ; 1 Emu (Dromeus novæ-hollandæ) and one black-tailed Wallaby (Macropus walabatus) by Mr. Ralph Watson; one four-horned antelope (tetraceros quadricorius) by Mr. J. Counsell ; and one white swan (Cygnus olor) by Mr. Witek, Representative of Mr. Julius Mohr.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 1st December :—

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 24th November, directing that the Chief Engineer should furnish an estimate of the cost of laying a water connection with the hydraulic service at the Docks to the Wadi Bunder Shed.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 24th November, reporting that the estimated cost of laying a 2-inch cast-iron hydraulic pipe from the hydraulic main in Prince's Dock to the south side of the Wadi Bunder Shed, including the provision of five fire hydrants placed about every 200 feet apart, is Rs. 3,720.

Read further letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 30th November, in continuation, recommending that three boxes, each with 100 feet of hose, a nozzle, and a stand-pipe, etc., complete, for buckets and four bucket-stands, each with twelve buckets and four corridor fire engines be provided in connection with the fire service to the Shed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,500.

Resolution.—The estimates amounting to Rs.5,220 are sanctioned. The Bombay Fire Insurance Association to be informed in continuation of the letter inviting them to reconsider the rates for this Shed.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 27th Nov. 1908.	Total from 1st April to 27th Nov. 1908.	For week ending 27th Nov. 1907.	Total from 1st April to 27th Nov. 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	26	727	23	751
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	28	731	25	754
Vessels transported	18	525	21	577
Vessels attended to	4	61	2	72
Vessels warped	1	12	2	33

BEETHOVEN'S LAST SONATA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,— I was much surprised to read in your contemporary that the Beethoven Sonata op. 111, which Mr. Edger is to play at his Recital on the 10th instant, was described as being "by no means one of his greatest." Such a statement—without any reasons or explanation as to why the writer of the notice on Mr. Edger's Recital holds an opinion exactly opposite to that unanimously admitted by all the musicians who had enough reverence and love for the works of the great master to study them carefully—is little short of amazing. Hans von Bulow, who devoted years of his life to reveal to the lay public the intense inner beauty of Beethoven's later works (commonly spoken of as belonging to his third period) clearly points out that this work, the last Pianoforte Sonata the master ever wrote, is not the production of a man having passed the zenith of his genius, but that on the contrary this work is one of his greatest masterpieces. Of course, it is, and needs must remain, an open matter to like or dislike any work of art. Those to whom Beethoven's later works do not appeal have a perfect right to their individual taste, but surely it is not fair for any one to put forward his taste as an opinion grounded on objective reasons ; and condemning in a few words a work which has been acknowledged by the greatest musicians of all nationalities for the last 40 or 50 years as being one of the most perfect gems—not only due to Beethoven's genius, but altogether existing in the whole realm of Music—is too serious a challenge to the opinion established by competent judges not to bring forth a flat contradiction.

Having said this, it may seem fit to give a short analysis of the work. The first movement begins with an introduction which in itself is a masterpiece ; then follows the allegro, a short breathless piece, full of intense passion, of supreme despair. This movement alone would be enough to assure immortality to its composer. One does not know which to admire most : the wonderful musical genius, the perfect command of the technical means or the deep psychological meaning. It seems as if the master had given vent in these few pages to the unutterable despair which he must have felt at times ; all the bitterness, all the misery and loneliness of his sad, noble life are summed up there. The following movement, the Arietta, is the natural reaction of the tremendously bitter and passionate first part : broad lines, simple, calm melody with the simplest imaginable and at the same time majestic harmony to sustain it. After the ghastly storm, serene calm. After nameless despair, unutterable peace.

There is surely more than artistic perfection to be admired in this work ; to those who are capable of having their innermost feelings stirred by music this Sonata is a mystic explanation of the deeper mysteries of Life, a means of better understanding its inner beauty and sacredness notwithstanding all the woes and sorrows to which man is subject.—Yours, etc.

A BEETHOVEN STUDENT.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The volume of discontent aroused by the voluntary English papers at the Matriculation has been daily growing in depth and intensity and now it has reached vast proportions. Some of the questions were quaint if not utterly senseless and nonsensical. In view of this established fact I think it fair to request the University authorities to be rather lenient with the candidates this year so far as the voluntary English paper is concerned, and to declare as having passed in this paper even those who may have succeeded in securing only one-fourth the total number of marks instead of the one-third usually insisted upon. This is the only way out of the difficulty, and it is also the only way in which justice could be done to the poor candidates. The vagaries of the examiners should not be allowed to slaughter the poor innocents. A year's hard work of young Indian boys and girls ought to be taken into consideration in connection with such a strange, fanciful and unusual English paper. It would be a cruelty to blight the legitimate hopes and aspirations of young students.—Yours, etc.,

MERCY.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presided at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held last evening in the Municipal Hall.

A NEW PATTERN CART.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner :—

"I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a letter of the 13th November last from the Executive Health Officer regarding an improved pattern of scavengeriag cart, and to state that having discussed the matter with the Health Officer I am satisfied that the cart will meet our requirements. I therefore request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 1,500 from Surplus Cash Balance to enable me to obtain three carts for trial."

In the letter referred to, the Health Officer stated : "I have the honour to inform you that for some time past I have been considering the question of an improved pattern of scavengering cart which would be more suitable and convenient for our purpose. Mr. K. R. Wacha has prepared a plan according to my suggestion for a four-wheeled cart which will meet with all our requirements. As this cart will have four wheels the weight of it will not fall on the neck of the bullocks while they are working yoked in the cart. It will have spring wheels and hence bullocks will draw it more easily. The cart will also contain as much as three ordinary carts. The cost of constructing this pattern cart will be Rs. 500."

The necessary sanction was accorded.

THE retirement of the Rev. J. W. Scudder, D.D., the senior member of the American Arcot Mission, will be a great loss to the Mission, and to its Theological Seminary, of which he has been Principal for 13 years, and the teachers and pupils of that institution have taken an opportunity of expressing their appreciation of his work and influence in an Address, which they presented to him. Dr. Scudder has rendered the most valuable service to his Mission for over 53 years, and his great influence will not pass away with his retirement to Palmaner. His former pupils are, many of them, holding high positions, and through them he will long continue to promote the welfare of the people to whom he is so much attached, Dr. Scudder is succeeded as Principal of the Seminary by the Rev. J. H. Wyckoff, D.D.

THE MODERATES' CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The next Session of the National Congress to be held at Madras is drawing near and its deliberations will be watched with very keen interest by all. The coming Session has a new significance attached to it. It is to mark the advent of a new epoch in its existence. It is to be a Congress of the Moderates. I am not one of those who deplore the last year's split at Surat. It was on the other hand a great blessing. The Congress was freed from its hostile and uncongenial elements the Extremists who were surely no small drag on its progress. Its atmosphere has been rendered calm and stormless. But in the meanwhile unwelcome news had arrived that attempts were being made at Calcutta to bring about a reconciliation between the Extremists and Moderates. But we are glad the attempts have been abortive. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, one of the apostles of strictly constitutional agitation, has by his laudable candour shown how impolitic it is for the Moderates to join hands with the Extremists. The Extremists and Moderates can now never be one. The ends and means of both are irreconcilably divergent. The goal of the Moderates is self-government on the lines of the British self-governing Colonies. The loyal acceptance of British supremacy is thus their fundamental dictum. And the means they adopt for the attainment of their ultimate goal are strictly constitutional. On the other hand the goal of the Extremists is, is in the ultimate analyses, unqualified independent Swarajya—unsullied, as they would say, by British vestige. This being their goal it is in the nature of things that the means they adopt are anything but constitutional. They can look without horror on the Anarchists School of Bengal ; nay they hail the advent of the bomb as "a form of knowledge, a charm." It is thus obvious that persons holding such divergent views can never work shoulder to shoulder. The cry of the Extremists for reconciliation was a game of deception, of downright fraud. They wanted to secure an entrance into the Congress and swamp it with their own people. The Moderates would then have found themselves in a very sorry plight indeed. But, thank God, such an occasion has been averted by the unyielding rigidity of the Moderates, on which they are to be congratulated. Now that the Congress has shut its doors against the Extremists we confidently hope that its deliberations will be marked by moderation and wisdom. The Congress can now work under peaceful and more hopeful conditions. It will now secure the hearty co-operation of all right-thinking people and the sympathy of the rulers.

But apart from Colonial self-government, which is the ultimate goal of Congress and which cannot be immediately granted, there are a host of other reforms which are more immediately practicable. It is, for instance, high time that educated Indians be entrusted with more responsible and highly paid posts than those to which they can now aspire. Nobody can deny that there are now many educated Indians who can fill high responsible posts with credit to themselves and the Government.

Another matter which imperatively needs reform is the present meagre remuneration of native Government officials—even of those discharging high and arduous duties. Conditions of life have materially altered in recent times. Frequent visitations of famine have rendered living very costly. Moreover, Western civilzation has considerably multiplied the wants of man. What were superfluities a generation ago have now become necessaries. It is therefore urgently necessary that the pay of native Government officials should be decently raised.

Government may also be petitioned to make primary education free and to a certain degree compulsory. So long as the mass remains utterly ignorant and illiterate self-government is bound to be a failure. Another matter on which the attention of the Government may be invited is the necessity of holding examinations in India for recruiting the Indian Provincial Civil Service. As things stand now many a bright student is debared from competing for the I.C.S., examination in England for want of means and many other considerations. These are some of the things which are of prime necessity and we hope the Congress will not lose sight of them.—Yours, &c.,

A FERGUSSONIAN.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 10th December.

There will be a Meeting of the Members of the Corps at the Office of Messrs Killick Nixon and Co. to-day, Thursday the 10th instant at 6 p.m., for the election of an Officer to fill an existing vacancy.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th December.

511.—PRACTICE.

There will be 1" Aiming Rifle practice for No. 1 and 2 Companies at Middle Ground on Saturday next the 12th instant.

Fall in at the B. V. A. Club Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p m.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

513.—RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 13th instant, Shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

R. W. B. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following is the result of the Spoon Competition of the 5th instant.

WINNERS OF SPOON.

300 Yards.		500 Yards.	
Gr. Hatton	30+3=33	Gr. Clyne	33+0=33
Gr. Whiteley	28+2=30	Sigt. Coates	29+6=35
Br. Geldart	27+3=30	Gr. Collyer	28+4=52
Sapr. R. Hotz	25+3=28	Sapr. Roblon	28+4=32

A. W. BARKER, Hon. Sec.
B. V. A. Rifle Association.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 10th December,

600.—Detail for the week ending 12th instant :—To-day Thursday, 10th inst—"I", "K", and "M" Coys. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

Friday, 11th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

2 Proficiency class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

3 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

601.—Parade—It is notified for information that the Parade ordered for Saturday the 12th instant is cancelled.

602.—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 9.

Skies are again moderately clouded in Kashmir, but in the rest of the country they are clear.

Dry weather prevails, with temperature normal or in defect, the greatest deficiency still occurring in Upper Burma and North-East India.

Humidity is normal, or in excess in the Punjab and Sind and generally normal or in defect elsewhere

Forecast.—Dry, clear weather is probable in the whole country.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 9th December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the eastern districts but remain clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average and temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is generally equal to the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect at Jaipur but equal to or above the average elsewhere. Day temperature is normal or in slight defect but night temperature is high in Sind and normal in the Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is lower than usual except in West Central India where it is now normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity continues in slight defect at Bombay but is normal elsewhere. Maximum temperature is generally normal but the minimum remains low.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air remains generally drier than usual. Temperature is normal except for a defect at night at some stations in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has been fine and is likely to continue so.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	74·6	57·1	...	1·58
Jask	78·3	67·8	...	0·00
Muskat (7th)	83·3	71·1	...	0.18
Multan	72·8	47·0	...	0.00
Rawalpindi	67·9	36·9	...	0·00
Lahore	74·9	42·2	...	0·00
Amritsar	72·3	40·6	...	0·00
Ambala	75·5	41·5	...	0·00
Delhi	74·2	50·2	...	0·00
Agra	74·5	50·5	...	0·00
Mainpuri	72·3

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE WORLD'S QUININE CONSUMPTION.

THE "PIONEER":—The world's consumption of quinine is put at one million pounds' weight yearly, and it might be thought that India with its vast population would take a considerable proportion of this amount. But its usual consumption is only 50,000lbs, and it is only in exceptionally malarial seasons such as that which is now drawing to an end that the demand increases. The fact seems to be that in spite of the recognised virtues of the drug there is not the machinery for its universal distribution. Packets can certainly be bought at rural post-offices, the price charged being small, but there is no one concerned in pushing the sales. In many parts of the country also there is a disinclination to take quinine in the form of powder, and the sugar-coated tabloid has not yet been generally tried. Even that might be regarded with suspicion by ignorant villagers. In any case it must be admitted that India does not consume nearly as much quinine as might be rightly expected, and the prevalence of malaria, in the autumn months partieularly, proves the necessity for steadily forcing the drug upon the notice of the people. The medical authorities in the various provinces would probably be only too glad to have quinine in large quantities placed at their disposal by Government, and they would soon find means to ensure its general distribution. Prices have ruled extraordinarily low for the past two or three years, and it would be a simple matter to make forward contracts on advantageous terms. The expenditure would not be large even if the annual consumption were doubled, for the European market is glutted at present, and there is no sign of any fresh demand springing up. The cheapening of quinine is entirely due to the development of the cinchona plantations in Java, the most fertile island in the world. From a translation of an article in the "Indische Mercuur" it appears that over-production of the bark has taken place, and that prices are greatly depressed. Dr. van Gorkom, the great authority on the subject, states that Java practically controls the cinchona trade, the production elsewhere (as in British India) being negligible for commercial purposes. The best gardens are those situated at over 6,000 feet above sea-level, as a certain insect-pest attacks the trees at lower elevations. The greatest produce of all is the Government, but there are also several wealthy firms engaged in planting. During the Russo-Japanese war prices rose, and this doubtless stimulated planters with small capital to start plantations. The result has been over-production and the over-stocking of the market. There are now two proposals under consideration: one to form a syndicate to buy up all the bark at fixed price and to store the surplus so as to control the market; the other, to thin out the trees and thus curtail production at the same time that a better class of bark would be produced. Dr. Gorkom favours the latter plan, as he considers that the stored bark would be a perpetual menace and would prevent any rise in prices. One of his opponents, a planter of thirty years' experience, argues that while the stocks of sulphate or quinine are now extremely large, the store of bark is small, and he suggests that planters and alkaloid makers should agree to a limitation of the quantity put upon the market. It is impossible to say what view will prevail, but there seems no prospect of quinine being dearer for a long time to come. It can actually be bought in Europe and imported to India for less than it can be manufactured in this country. The Government quinologist in India may go on manufacturing the bark, but private enterprise can no longer face the competition of Java.

RIFLE MEETINGS.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—The "Army and Navy Gazette" has recently published an interesting article by "Ajax" on "Rifle Meetings: Their Value from a Military Point of View." For some time two schools of thought have been conducting an animated discussion as to the relative merits of bull's-eye-shooting and service shooting. The upholders of bull's-eye-shooting claim that the foundation of all true marksmanship lies in the power to hit a small mark at known ranges with tolerable accuracy, a power that can only be obtained by long practice. They argue also that any attempt to go beyond target practice introduces into a competition such an element of luck that good marksmen will not consent to risk their money on the game. The advocates of more advanced methods of musketry reply that bull's-eye-shooting, though necessary to train a recruit in the first instance, is but a means to an end. The end is the power to hit an enemy in the field at unknown ranges and often under unfavourable conditions. The mere hitting of a black mark on a white ground at known ranges becomes in time a mechanical exercise dependent in its variations on such factors as light, wind, the accuracy of the rifle and the personal equation of the firer. The same factors are brought into play in shooting under service conditions, with the added difficulties of estimating an unmeasured range picking up the target (often barely visible), shooting against time, without the various "aids to shooting" that form an important part of the paraphernalia of the bull's-eye marksman, and often firing after rapid movement and in uncomfortable positions.

The advocates of the old school used to declare that rifle meetings would cease to attract competitors if the new system were adopted, but so far as can be judged from the few meetings that have yet taken place under modern conditions this is not the case, and while many of the bull's eye marksmen have taken kindly to service competitions, a new class of competitor has been tapped in the form of men who, though not, in the first class as target shots, are naturally good at snap-shooting, can pick up an object quickly, judge its distance fairly accurately, and, consequently stand a fair chance of hitting. There can be no manner of doubt that the latter class make the more valuable soldiers, and it seems right that rifle meetings under military arrangements, or aided by public money, should be devoted to the conduct of such competitions as tend to increase the military skill of the competitors. By all means have a certain number of competitions open to the individual target-marksman, but attach importance to the various service practices that are now coming into vogue.

"Ajax" admits that the National Rifle Association has done much to bring the cult of rifle shooting before the public, but he complains that it has not kept pace with the times, that its principal competitions are still framed on antiquated lines, giving no weight to the snap-shooting and rapidity of fire for which the magazine rifle was introduced. "To win the King's Prize," he says, "it is not necessary from a point of view of rapidity of fire to have a magazine rifle. Any rifle would do if it could fire one round in two minutes. Is this keeping pace with the times?" To show the extent to which the element of time is disregarded in these competitions, he declares that during the 300 metre match at the Olympic a certain competitor took 26 minutes to fire one shot standing, resting his rifle in an arm-chair between the whiles. "Ajax" also complains of the way in which the Council of the National Rifle Association "arrogate to themselves the right of decision as to what is the best form of shooting as a training for war." Do the Bisley competitions he asks, award the laurel wreath for the four phases of skill included in (i) picking up the target; (ii) estimating its distance; (iii) delivering a steady and rapid fire when required; (iv) snap-shooting? The whole idea, he declares, is to make the meeting a financial success and to afford gunmakers full scope for their ingenuity. "I wonder," he says, "if the British taxpayers realise that they are paying, through the Government, considerable sums of money in the form of ammunition, tent equipage and the services of soldiers to an Association which is doing positive harm by inculcating and fostering fictitious ideas on military training?"

POLITICAL CRIME.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—There is a marked tendency—we may see it in the fate which befals incorrigible suffragettes to treat crime prompted by political motives as being in some way distinguishable from, and even less serious than crime which has its origin in the passions and lust of private individuals. Nor is it difficult, from a merely ethical point of view, to see where this tendency to distinguish has its origin. It is easy to regard political crimes as being due to some unselfish impulse, some desire, however mistaken, to benefit fellow-men, especially when it is evident that the criminal can gain no possible good for himself. Yet all crime has a way of being prompted by motives which seem grotesquely inadequate to sane and ordinary men and there have been criminologists who have gone so far as to assert that crime, like insanity, is a congenital disease, and demands rather the asylum than the prison. On the other hand, this idea, sympathetic and amiable in its way, has always been resisted by the commonsense of plain citizens, and has not had the support of practical lawyers and judges. Not many years ago a determined attempt was made to substitute for the legal theory of insanity the lax and dangerous idea that mad men were the victims of "uncontrollable impluses" which it would be unjust to punish with the rigours of the law. Perhaps the best answer was that of a certain learned judge who, with a not unkindly twinkle in his eye, exclaimed:—"Uncontrollable impluses, indeed? But it is just those impluses that I am here to control." No man who was made an impartial and thorough examination of his own mentality but must be aware of more or less strong inclinations which he curbs and suppresses. How and why? Partly, of course, because of and by means of kindly habit and the acquired associations which form what is called his character. But if these failed, he knows, and it is well that he should know, that he will come into contact with the will of his fellow creatures, with public opinion, and with that ultimate expression of public disapproval which we call the criminal law. Not all sins are crimes. But those sins which are crimes are those which are recognised as dangerous to the common happiness and security and in the case of these it is futile to say that the errors the law condemns were due to innocent or even landable motives. It may be that the retributions of the law are theoretically rough and ready, that it punishes equally the woman who steals bread for her child and the rascal who satisfies his lust and his greed at the cost of men more honest and more industrious. But the essential matter is that human society is only possible if violent crime, for whatever motive, is sternly suppressed.

It is the business, doubtless, of statesmen to make political crime, so far as may be, unnecessary and to drive suitable bents for political energies. But theirs is no easy task, especially in Oriental countries, and, in the meanwhile, their first duty is to protect their innocent and law-abiding fellow-subjects. Especially is it necessary to protect the servants of the public, the magistrates and the police, since, if these are even in a slight degree intimidated or impeded, the difficult task of administering justice must be impeded. Public security and freedom are far more important than political theories, than representative Government, than any form or theory of administration whatever, since the first necessity of our common existence is the maintenance of peace and security. No price is too heavy to pay for this essential condition, no punishment is too heavy for an infraction of the part conditions which render civilised existence possible. It is well, doubtless, that the new Lieutenant-Governor assumes the heavy responsibilities of his task with the genial optimism which is part of his character. We would not have him depressed or over-anxious. If he can assume a Roman fortitude of cheerfulness, so much the better. But his plain duty is to be implacably stern in dealing with crime which is more and not less dangerous because it assumes the guise of an excited and unreasoning patriotism. This is now throughly recognised by all sane and sober Indians. We have no desire to dwell unduly on a painful and delicate subject. But it would be idle to affect that there has not been some laxity, some indecision, some easy readiness to hope that matters would improve of themselves, that the traditional political prudence of the Indian people would reassert itself and that the effervescence of political crime would speedily subside.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette" Dec. 11.

The P. and O Company's mail steamer 'Salsette,' which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bateson, Mrs V	Miller, Mrs W A
Bishop, Miss	Remington, Mr G
Birdwood, Mr and Mrs	Short, Mr V A
Claxton, Mrs and infant	Tylden Pattison, Mr A
Langdon, Miss	Workman, Miss B
Leake, Miss F	Wheeler, Mrs
Moberley, Mr C and Mrs	Wallwork, Capt
Manners, Mr S	Younge, Miss E M

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Mr H G	Morton, Mr W S
Arthur, Jr A	Mullaby, Brig-Genl
Alith, Mr Walter	Morris, Mr H A
Archdeacon, of Calcutta	Morton, Miss A
Ven	Newbold, Mr W
Burnett, Maj T H	Publos, Capt A S
Bowring, Mr W K	Paton, Mr F M
Dulcken, Mr A D and Miss	Quicke, Mr L E
Francke, Mr A	Robinson, Mr J H
Gage, Capt A V	Reid, Mr Marshall
Gage, Mrs A T	Reeve, Mr B
Graves, Maj D W	Strong, Capt H S and Mrs
Hoare, Mr C A	Shaw, Mr & Mrs & infant
Hedderson, Capt L	Start, Dr W H
Kinlock, Mr J L	Saythus, Mr E A
Lees Smith, Mr H B	Widdicombe, Mr C
Luckman, Mrs	Warwick, Miss

FOR KARACHI.

Cubitt, Miss	Reid, Mr W H
Gumbley, Mr D W	Shields, Miss L
Melklyohn, Capt	Stephen, Mr J B

THE death is announced of Major-General C. Blewitt, late of the 65th (York and Lancaster) Regiment, at the age of eighty-four. He was gazetted to the 70th Regiment in 1846, but subsequently exchanged into the 65th. He served in the New Zealand campaign, being present at the storming of Rangiaohia and the capture of Orakan, at which he commanded a detached force. He was mentioned in despatches in June 1861. General Blewitt subsequently commanded the West Riding and the Leicestershire regimental districts. In 1904 he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

Conference of Registrars.

AN official summary of the proceedings of the Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies was issued at Simla on the conclusion of the Conference. A Blue Book, giving full details, has now been published. The most important matter discussed apart from the official programme, was a note by Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas on a proposal for the establishment of a Central Agricultural Bank dealing with more than one Province.

The details of the scheme are as follows:—

(1) The Bank to be a Joint Stock Company, to be registered under that Company Act, the share capital to be raised in the open market.

(2) The share capital of the Bank to be Rs. 25,00,000, with powers to increase that sum the same to be divided into 2,500 shares of Rs. 100 each.

(3) The Bank to be authorized to issue 4 per cent. debentures, the Government guaranteeing the interest to the extent of four times its normal share capital. (a) Advances to Co-operative Credit Societies as well as to individual agriculturists to be for not more than ten years, liable to renewal at the option of the parties, the debentures to be repayable at the end of twenty-eight years. (b) Debenture capital to be used for making advances to Co-operative-Credit Societies or their unions and to individual agriculturists. (c) Three-quarters of the debenture capital to be reserved for the former and one-quarter for the latter object. (d) The advances to individual agriculturists to be made only in canal irrigated areas, or in selected areas to assist the agriculturists to liquidate their existing debts. (f) The maximum advance to an individual agriculturist to be Rs. 5,020. (g) The advances to Co-operative Credit Societies, or to their unions to be made only at the recommendation of tha Registrars. (h) The rate of interest charged to be 8 per cent. (4 per cent. debentures interest plus 1 per cent. Management expenses, plus 1 per cent. bad debts and accounts plus 2 per cent. sinking fund) in the case of Co-operative Credit Societies or their unions and 10 per cent. in the case of individual agriculturists. (N. B. This extra 2 per cent. is to be charged on account of the credit of individual agriculturists being lower than that of the Societies with unlimited liability. It will also be equal to the rate charged by the Societies from their members.)

(4) The Bank to be at liberty to utilise its share capital as well as its fixed and current account deposit money for ordinary banking purposes. The sinking fund and reserve funds of the Co-operative Credit Societies to be utilised under the Presidency Bank Act. In lieu of guaranteeing the interest on debentures, the Government to be given the right to inspect the books of the Bank. A Government guarantee is essential to attract capital at a low rate of interest in a business which the ordinary investor does not, at least at present, consider safe.

The sinking fund portion of the scheme will enable the Societies as well as the agriculturists to be automatically free from debt, by paying a slightly higher rate of interest, but if the borrowing Societies do not want to pay the sinking fund 2 per cent., and like to pay the debts, when due, this 2 per cent. can be omitted.

Sir F. Nicholson, in his Note on Agriculture in Japan, says:—"But it has been proposed for India that the second plan (i.e. of the Egyptian Bank) should be modified by the Central Bank lending to Associations or groups of farmers. It is necessary for such Banks to begin by lending largely to individuals in order to create a clientele and a business which will pay dividends during the slow progress and process of forming Associations, but when the latter are formed, the business should preferably be done with them, and the Government might allow privileges to further such business." The proposed Bank will just be like the one suggested by Sir F. Nicholson.

Mr. Gourlay was of opinion that the scheme should not be supported, because, among other reasons, it was not sufficiently co-operative, and the Bank proposed to deal with individual cultivators and to carry on a general banking business entirely unconnected with Co-operative Credit Societies.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao was of opinion that such a Bank should not extend its operations to Madras as it might injure the Central Urban Bank already established there.

Mr. Fremantle would be glad to borrow from such a Bank, but he doubted whether it would be able to do business at the low rates proposed.

Mr. Wilberforce objected to the use which the Bank proposed to make of the Registrar, who would be the Agent on whose authority loans were made. The Registrar would be unable to take such a position. The Bank must arrange for its own staff of enquiring and inspecting officers, the credit of which would be considerable.

The Sub-Committee resolved that such a scheme should be supported.

The scheme was then briefly discussed by the full Conference.

Mr. Carlyle, the President, pointed out that the Bank would be empowered, not only to engage in general banking business, but also to lend money direct to individual agriculturists. The whole of the deposits attracted by the Bank, as well as the original share capital would be available for the latter purpose. He suggested that, in these circumstances, the operations of the Bank might tend to check the growth of the Co-operative credit movement.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas was unable to subscribe to this view. Three-quarters of the crore of debentures which it was proposed to raise on the Government guarantee were to be used exclusively for the purpose of financing Co-operative Credit Societies. He explained that the Government of Bombay had recently instituted a scheme for financing sugarcane growers on the Nira Canal. One of the experiments was to test the feasibility of forming an Agricultural Bank in the Presidency. This was the sort of work that his Bank would take over, and he also hoped that in selected areas it would be possible to liquidate agricultural indebtedness. In his opinion so far from interfering with the progress of the co-operative credit movement, the Bank would do much to stimulate it. One of its functions would be to assist the Registrar in promoting co-operation. He was willing to stimulate the growth of Co-operative Credit Societies by accepting them as shareholders, and to constitute local Boards of Directors on which the Chairman of Co-operative Unions would have seats. His Bank would be a Bank for all India, not merely a provincial Bank. Mr. Ramachandra Rao had stated that the extension of the Bank's operations to Madras would injure the existing Central Urban Bank which had been established without any Government guarantee, but the Provinces which did not require the services of the Bank need not utilise them.

MAJOR RICHARDSON has received from the Czar, through General Yermoloff, Russian Military Attaché, a gold watch, decorated with the imperial arms in diamonds, as a mark of his Majesty's appreciation of the work done by Major Richardson's ambulance dogs in Manchuria. Major Richardson had already received the Red Cross war medal from the Empress Marie.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

Some Details.

THE recent announcement that arrangements are being made for an Imperial Press Conference in London next June has called renewed attention, says the "Times," to a factor in the development of the British Empire, the importance of which is perhaps not sufficiently appreciated in the Mother Country. The power wielded by the newspaper Press in the British Dominions beyond the seas has become one of the most remarkable features of our Imperial growth. The great self-governing State of the Empire have each created a Press which in ability, in integrity of purpose, and in enterprise may fitly be compared with the journals of any country in the world. The mere statistics of the oversea Press of the Empire only inadequately convey a sense of its influence and its importance; yet they serve at least to indicate its remarkable expansion. In the Dominion of Canada, for instance, there are now 1,249 newspapers, of which 117 are published daily. In Australasia, there are 1,200 journals, and in New Zealand 226. In South Africa over 100 newspapers are published in Cape Colony alone. Compared with these significant figures, the number of English newspapers in the great Dependency of India seems comparatively few; but more than one Anglo-Indian journal of great repute can claim to be older than most of the publications of Great Britain. It must be manifest that a Conference which collects in the capital of the Empire the conductors of all the principal newspapers in the oversea dominions will be of no ordinary interest and value.

A conspicuous characteristic of the Imperial Press is that nowadays it is largely indigenous in every sense of the word. India, and to a more limited extent South Africa, are now the only countries among those concerned which still draw a considerable proportion of their trained journalists from England. In Canada, in Australia, and in New Zealand the newspapers are owned, directed, and written for the most part by men whose interests have always lain chiefly in those lands. Firmly though they support and maintain Imperial ideals, they have hitherto had no organised opportunity of getting into closer touch with their brethren in the other States of the Empire and in the Mother Country. It is in order to bridge existing gulfs, to provide a common meeting ground, to afford an opportunity for intimate acquaintance and the interchange of ideas that the project of an Imperial Press Conference has been conceived. Its promoters want those who participate in it to know more of each other; but they more especially want them—and this is the primary object of the Conference—to know more of Great Britain and its institutions, and its public and social life.

The real originator of the Conference is Mr. Harry E. Brittain, who, as Honorary Secretary of the Pilgrims' Club, has already done so much to promote friendly intercourse between the prominent men of the two great English-speaking races. Mr. Brittain was led to formulate his proposal during a journey in Canada last year, and on his return to London he laid his scheme before a number of gentlemen associated with the newspaper Press of Great Britain. The scheme soon gained warm approval, and a strong Committee was formed to carry it into effect, including leading newspaper proprietors and journalists in the United Kingdom. The Presidents of the Institute of Journalists and of the Newspaper Society are both upon the Committee. The idea is to invite about sixty of the Editors of the principal newspapers in Greater Britain and India to this country as the guests of the Home Press. From the time they leave their homes until the Conference is over, and during the period of their return journey, every delegate will travel as the guest of his colleagues in Great Britain.

The detailed arrangements are not yet sufficiently far advanced to permit of the publication of a specific programme, but it may be briefly indicated that the Conference will assemble on or about the 7th June, and will last about three weeks. There will be a number of meetings at which papers will be read, probably with subsequent discussions on subjects of Imperial interest, particularly in regard to those aspects of journalism in which the visitors are specially interested. Such questions as those of better and cheaper cabling facilities for the Press between the different parts of the Empire will no doubt receive due attention. The sittings of the Conference are, however, only to be a limited feature of the scheme, though they will have adequate importance. The hospitality which it is hoped to show to the visitors will range over a wide field. They will not be welcomed only by the Press of Great Britain. Official recognition will be accorded to them by the Government in an appropriate form, and many other invitations have already been received from various bodies, which represent the most characteristic aspects of our national life. The Conference will not remain in London during the whole of its duration. Its members will be given an opportunity of inspecting a great Naval base, and of seeing some of the most recent additions to the Fleet. It may be hoped, also, that they will be shown representative troops of the British Army—a most desirable feature of the scheme which should not prove difficult of arrangement. They will be taken, under specially advantageous conditions, to some of the chief manufacturing centres, and will be enabled to learn something of our great industries our shipbuilding yards, our ironworks, and our textile factories. It is suggested, too, that a visit to Oxford might possibly be undertaken with the co-operation of the University authorities, and that the programme might also include a visit to Edinburgh. The social side of the Conference will be of special significance. The visitors will, it is expected, be able to meet and exchange views with many of our leading public and professional men. They will also, before the Conference terminates, be able to see something of English country life under distinguished auspices.

Such a gathering, so unique in its conception and so varied in its possibilities, will, it is believed, do much to strengthen and develop the ties which bind together the various parts of the Empire. Many Conferences are nowadays merely fortuitous collections of people among whom very few have attained real eminence in their own walk of life. That will not, we are assured, be the case with the Imperial Press Conference. The delegates are not, after all, to be very numerous, considering the wide scope of the gathering. Hardly any great city in the Empire will send more than two representatives, but each will send of their best. The choice of representatives has been left to the journalists in each selected locality, in the confident conviction that they will nominate men who will worthily represent the great interests with which they are associated. They are certain to receive the warmest of welcomes in this country, and the outcome of the Conference should be a deepening of mutual esteem and regard between the Press of the Overseas Empire and of the Mother Country.

Two of the papers in the Matriculation Examination, which has been held in Madras last week, and also two in the B.A. Examination, which takes place this week, were surreptitiously obtained by candidates before the examination, and during the past few days the Police have been actively engaged in an enquiry. This resulted in the arrest of a machine man employed in the S.P.C.K. Press, the Printers to the University, and he was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, when he admitted having taken the papers. In all probability there will be a re-examination about the 9th January.

CHAMPARAN TROUBLE.

The Case against Sital Roy.

THE 'FIRE BRAND" OF THE RISING.

Bettiah, December 4.

Before Mr. Goode, special Magistrate, this case was resumed to-day, Mr. Tanner's examination being continued. Witness said in reply to a question that the Superintendent of Police commenced to explain to the people how they were being misled and to tell them that if the disturbances continued it would be necessary to draft a punitive police force into the disturbed area, but the crowd began to shout and to wave their "lathis." Further parley was impossible, and after trying for about half an hour to address them, witness and his companions left the place. Cross-examined by Mr. Roy, Mr. Tanner said that last year some of the Sathi ryots told him that they did not desire to grow indigo for the factory. This concluded the case for the prosecution against Sital Roy, and, for defence purposes, it was adjourned for a fortnight.

The further hearing of the charges against Mahomad Din was proceeded with after the midday interval when Police Inspector A.F. Knight, of Bankipore, on special duty at Bettiah, was the principal witness. Examined by Mr. Manuk, for the prosecution, he stated that he went to Majawa for the purpose of assisting to make arrests and to keep the peace.

Mr. Manuk: Do you remember anyone coming to you with a petition?—Yes, perfectly sir. On the 2nd of November, the same day that I was assaulted. I was sitting in a long chair in Mr. Dunsford's house in the Manager's coti, when a number of people, say from fifteen to twenty, came to me with a petition. A document was then presented. It was a long paper upon which I saw about fourteen or sixteen thumb impressions. One of there people told me that the petition complained that Mohammed Din, Mohomed Naim, and others were terrorising the ryots. I told them through my interpreter that it was useless giving me the petition, and that the best thing they could do to was to take it to the Magistrate at Bettiah.

Had you then any powers of investigating?—No, at that time I possessed no such powers.

And what happened then?—The people went away.

Do you recognise any of those people in the Court?—Yes, there is one man whose face is "all of a squiffe." (Laughter.) When he looked round the room, witness failed to find those he sought, and he therefore left the box to seek them.

Mr. Manuk; I am afraid they all ran away when they saw him, but I think he will catch them. (Laughter.)

Presently, witness returned with the missing persons.

The Magistrate: Which is the man with the "squiffe" face? (Laughter)

Witness: He stands over there, sir. (Pointing). That chap next to him would not go away when I told him to go, so I had to "jaw" him. (Loud laughter.)

The Magistrate: Any other questions to ask this witness, Mr. Manuk?

Mr. Manuk: No, sir, that is enough for the present.

A number of witnesses of the farmer class were then called for the prosecution, their evidence being a somewhat monotonous repetition of the statements made by others at previous hearings. The witness created a laugh when he spoke of Mr. Broucke, of Chatarna Factory, as Billy Sahib. There were two Billies in the district one was Billy Sahib and the other Mr. Billy Sahib. (Loud laughter.) Fifteen witnesses altogether were examined to-day and there were still twelve more to give evidence in the case against Mohamed Din, when the Court rose.

Bettiah, December 5.

The Court opened at eight o'clock this morning, when Mohamed Din, ryot and petty zemindar, was again charged with having incited class against class.

Nine witnesses were examined before breakfast hour, the principal evidence being given by Lal Mohamed and Duki Sheik, two prisoners who are awaiting trial under Section 506 of the Code, which covers the act of criminal intimidation by threat which is likely to cause grievous hurt or the destruction of property by fire, for which two years' imprisonment in one case and seven years' in the other are the limited punishments. Both of these accused persons have made confessions pointing to the guilt of Mahomed Din, and these confessions were now produced as evidence. The statements recapitulated what has been already said concerning the speeches delivered by Mohomed Din, in which he incited ryots to grow no more indigo for the sahibs, to break the drills, and to assault the factory servants. Both witnesses declared that they had assisted Mohomed Din in collecting money for the purpose of fighting the factories.

Bhagwatti Panre, ryot, spoke to his house having been set on fire by the orders of Mahomed Din and Ghoshwar Khan, a ploughman in the service of the accused. He had been engaged to do odd jobs for him. He was called one night by Mahomed Din with ten or fifteen other people and they went together to Parasi and acting upon the instructions of the accused, Durga Bhagwatti Panre's house was set on fire.

After the breakfast hour Khusi Jolaha, ryot, was charged with having been a member of an unlawful assembly upon the occasion when Mr. C. W. Shaw, planter of Harpurwa, was assaulted by a mob armed with "lathis." The deposition were corroborated, which have already been recorded, in which Shaw describes how a dozen men sprang upon him from the fields and tota crying "mar! mar!" and abusing him. One man (the man in the dock) shouted "patha lao" (bring the stick). Shaw's tokedar was caught by the rioters, but was rescued by three members of the armed police.

THE CASE WAS ADJOURNED.

Hira Teway, ryot at Shahadadpur, was then charged with having assaulted Inspector Knight, of Bankipore, with "lathis" as the officer was in the act of making several arrests in the Sirkahiya arson and riot cases.

Babu Behari Mozumdar, Government Pleader of Patna, prosecuted.

Sub-Inspector Lowna proved the list of person whom Inspector Knight was instructed to arrest, and Babu Tripura Charan Guha, Assistant Civil Surgeon, spoke to the injuries which the Inspector received during the assault. His right arm was badly bruised and a heavy blow smashed his helmet.

Behari Babu handed the helmet, which was indented in front, to witness saying, "As an expert I think you will be able to speak as to the severity of the blow."

The Magistrate: You can hardly say that the witness is an expert in topees. (Laughter.)

Behari Babu: He is not sufficiently expert to speak concerning the wounds on the "topee," your honor, but he can estimate the sort of wound which would have been caused on the Inspector's head if the "topee" had not been there.

Witness: If it had not been for the helmet his head would have been broken.

The case was then postponed for the production of witnesses, who were unavoidably absent.

Eight prisoners were subsequently charged with having assaulted Messrs. Conning Moore, and Finzel, under circumstances already reported, at the village of Dunwar. The three were attacked by a large crowd of people who struck at them with "lathis."

Two defence witnesses were examined in support of an alleged alibi pleaded by two of the accused and the case terminated with the Sub-Inspector's cross-examination. Judgment in this case will be delivered on Monday.

Owing to the large number of prisoners who are now awaiting trial a special Magistrate had decided to proceed to-morrow at eight o'clock with the case against Ramsawarth Lal, the goomasta of **Radhu Mull, who is also charged with having** incited class against class.

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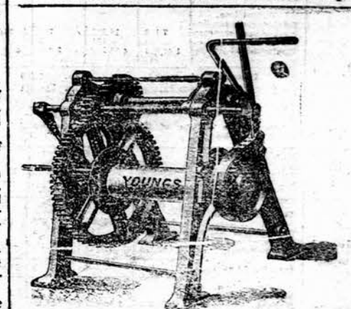
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THE MACFADYEN FAILURE.

Mr. Branson's Letter.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 9.

Mr. J. R. B. Branson, Official Assignee, writes to the "Madras Mail":—

I am informed that the "Bombay Gazette" of the 3rd instant contained an article which has led some of the creditors of the late firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot to imagine that they are likely to be paid their claims in full, or, at any rate, to receive a large proportion of them. I regret to say I am afraid this is not the case. What, according to a Reuter's telegram which you published on the 30th November, has happened, is that Macfadyen's separate creditors, who were few in number, have been paid in full; but all that will come to the hands of the Official Assignee in India and the Official Trustee in England for payment to the joint creditors of the two firms of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. will be a balance only of Macfadyen's separate estate. I do not know what this will ultimately amount to, but it will certainly not be sufficient to pay all the joint creditors more than a very small proportion of their claims. I have no information from England as yet as to what has already been realised by the Official Trustee as the balance of the separate estate of Macfadyen, but I am writing to find out. I fancy it will be comparatively little, as the most substantial asset was the interest in the Manganese concession, which has not yet been realised. I shall be glad if you will allow me to make use of your columns to give publicity to this explanation, with a view to avoiding the raising of false hopes among the joint creditors.

A JAIL WARDER ATTACKED.

Stabbed by a Life Convict.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 9.

Yesterday a life convict in the Rangoon Central Jail made a vicious attack on a Jail Warder named Alexander, who is also in charge of the Jail Branch of the Government Printing Press. When Mr. Alexander returned from his breakfast he found an iron rod on his table, and on making enquiries found it had been placed there by a Burman lifer. The convict picked up the bar and was seen to go away with it. The next Mr. Alexander felt was a stab from behind. He received three wounds from the convict, who had sharpened a bit of a hoop iron into a dangerous weapon. The convict was promptly secured and handed over to the Police. Mr. Alexander was treated at the General Hospital.

THE TOR-KHANA DISPUTE.

Report Officially Denied.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

The rumours in regard to Tor-Khana and its occupation by Afghan troops are absolutely devoid of any foundation in fact. It will be remembered that the Khyber was closed part of last summer in connection with a dispute in this part of the frontier, but the matter was then amicably settled and has not since been re-opened.

THE CHAMPARAN RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

Radha Mull, the principal accused in the Champaran Case, to-day pleaded guilty and threw himself upon the mercy of the Court. Sentence is deferred.

EXCITEMENT AT DACCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

Telegrams from Dacca describe some excitement in that centre consequent upon the arrival there of four companies of Sikhs from Barrackpore, the impression being that a vigorous repressive action in connection with the local anarchist movement is in contemplation. The Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, was recently at Dacca and has returned to Calcutta.

TH EPURCHASE OF REMOUNTS.

It is notified that the number of young country-bred horses likely to prove suitable for army purposes which, it is expected, will be purchased by the Army Remount Department during the year 1909-10, is estimated at 700. This estimate is subject to alteration—

Detail.	United Provinces and Punjab.	Bombay.	Total.
Young horses at an average of 12 months	415	30	445
Young horses at an average of 24 months	235	20	255
Total ...	650	50	700

2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits; but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs and shews and districts in India by remount agents under the orders of the Director-General, Army Remount Department.

THE Maharaja of Idar is expected at Calcutta at the end of the present month and stays with the Viceroy.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE HARIDAS TULSIDAS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE SHAIK ABDUL REHMAN MASUR.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied that the matter of his client's application be allowed to stand over till the next Court day. Counsel said that his client had no time to reply to the affidavit made by the opposing creditor.

In answer to the Court, counsel said that his client was in jail. His Lordship allowed the matter to stand over.

RE KIMATRAM CHANDRABANDAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, for an opposing creditor, applied for the examination of the insolvent under section 36 of the Insolvency Act. His Lordship granted the application, and fixed the hearing on the 13th January next.

RE MUSAHBHOY HASSUMBHOY VISRAM.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for S. R. Batlivalla and Co., opposing creditors, said that the insolvent's matter was fixed for that day, and he was ordered to serve his affidavits by Monday, which had not been done.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia said that the matter had been adjourned till the next regular Court day.

His Lordship allowed the matter to stand over with an order to the insolvent to serve his affidavit in time.

A MAGISTRATE'S ALLEGED ANIMUS.

His Denial must be Accepted.

YESTERDAY the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting in the Bombay High Court, disposed of the application of Nassibali Sheikh Kallu, a driver in the employ of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, who asked that the charge of rash and negligent driving pending against him in the Court of Mr. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, be transferred to the Court of some other Magistrate.

Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. V. F. Viccaji, Pleader, appeared for the petitioner. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, as representing the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged, under Section 279 of the Penal Code, with having knocked down a mill-hand, a woman named Gangabai, on 2nd November on the Parel road. The allegation made by the accused was that the Magistrate had conducted himself during the hearing of the case in a manner so hostile to him that very grave apprehensions were created in petitioner's mind, of the Magistrate entertaining a strong prejudice against drivers in general of the Company. The petitioner thought justice would not be done to him. The Magistrate had treated the defence version of the accident with contempt and ridicule.

The affidavit of Mr. James Wilkinson, Traffic Assistant in the service of the Company, was annexed to the petition in support of these statements.

Their Lordships called for a report from the Magistrate. He denied the allegations about hostility and prejudice, and affirmed he had an open mind.

In disposing of the petition, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar remarked that it was an invariable practice in this Court to accept the statements of the Magistrate, and not to allow further inquiry, in so far as applications for transfer of cases were concerned. Nearly every material allegation made for the transfer was denied by the Magistrate. He stated that he had shewn no animus against the accused; but that the gentleman who had sworn to the affidavit had behaved in his Court in a manner which was not quite dignified. Having regard to the statement of the Magistrate, no case was made out for a transfer; and it would be very hazardous for the Appeal Court to depart from what, up till now, had proved to be a wholesome practice. If it was alleged that the Magistrate had misled the Appeal Court by means of denials, then the course left open for the petitioner was to apply to Government and ask for redress. Rule was discharged.

Mr. Justice Heaton agreed about the practice of the Appeal Court, and added that if the Judges were to embark upon inquiries of this kind in applications for transfer, to find out whether what the Magistrate had said was true or not, they would be taking a step which probably would very soon bring the administration of justice into contempt in relation to these matters.

ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF COCAINE.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay High Court the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeal of Cesare Sacerdote, third officer of the Italian steamer "Balduino," who had been convicted by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, of importing without a licence 3 1-3 lbs of cocaine valued at Rs. 2,385, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 300. The accused was arrested on 9th November while he was passing out of the Mazagon Dock at 3-30 in the morning with two bundles under his arms. On a search, ten small bottles of cocaine were found on his person.

The accused's defence was that he had brought the cocaine for a person whose name he did not know, but who had told him to come for it and take it from the Customs House.

On the 12th November the accused was enlarged on bail by order of the Appeal Court, his own recognisance being taken for Rs. 1,000, and the security of the Rubattino Company's agent for a like amount.

Mr. R. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the accused. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction but reduced the sentence of imprisonment to that already undergone by the accused, and to a fine of Rs. 100. In default of payment of fine the accused should undergo further rigorous imprisonment for a fortnight. The confiscation of the cocaine was confirmed. If the fine of Rs. 300 was already paid, the balance was to be refunded to the accused.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE QUASHED.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of the appeal of Lallubhoy Bawanji, who was convicted by Mr. J. C. Sahasrabudhe, First Class Magistrate of Jalgaon, of transporting opium, 14 1/2 tolas, from one district to another without a permit, and was fined Rs. 25, or in default to suffer fourteen days rigorous imprisonment. The opium and the boxes containing it were ordered to be confiscated. Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the accused.

The Magistrate said the accused admitted that he purchased the opium from a retail shop in the Ahmedabad District, and brought it to Julgaon District for consumption. He produced two papers, one of which was the permit issued to him by a mamlatdar to possess opium for self-consumption. It was not one which authorised him to remove the opium from one district to another. The Magistrate found him guilty under Section 9 of the Opium Act. It was, the Magistrate said, a fact to be taken into consideration that the accused misinterpreted the permit issued to him, and so did not deserve severe punishment, but a nominal fine. He was sentenced as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of the accused's pleader, quashed the conviction and sentence, and directed the fine, if paid, to be refunded. The Court quashed the order also as to the confiscation of the opium and the boxes containing it, which were ordered to be returned to the accused.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was further proceeded with in which Mr. Jeejebhoy Nowroji charged Mr. R. S. Spalding with cheating in respect of Rs. 2,277. Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, Pleader, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Shortt of Messrs. Smetham and Co., Solicitors, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported.

Mr. Spalding during the course of his statement to the Court said that an agreement was signed between the complainant, Mr. Burke and himself. Mr. Burke and he conducted the active part of the business and the complainant, who was the financing partner, used frequently to visit the office to discuss matters with Mr. Burke, sometimes in his presence, but more often alone. Most monetary transactions were arranged by the complainant with Burke alone. He (the accused) received no money to carry on the business from the complainant. Knowing that the complainant was financing the business, he (the accused) first entered all sums paid to him by Burke, or to Burke in his presence, by the complainant, as received from the complainant. As all the money received from the complainant came through Burke the latter ordered that his name should be placed in the cash-book instead of the complainant's, as Burke said he was responsible to the complainant in all money matters. He (the accused) also thought this advisable in order to show that he had not personally received the money from the complainant and that he was actually receiving the money from Burke. Burke used to check the Rough Cash-Book. The complainant came frequently to the office. When he came he saw the books and what was being done in the business. He saw their system of book-keeping and never made any complaint. As the complainant did not open an account as agreed upon and was dilatory in financing payments for goods received, and merchants could not be paid promptly, Burke suggested that an account should be opened in the Bank of Bombay in the name of the firm. The first payment into the Bank was made by Burke, as also all other payments as far as he (the accused) remembered, except one payment of Rs. 627 made by him (the accused) and this was a cheque. The manner in which the Government Promissory Note came into the hands of the firm and was deposited in the Bank of Bombay was as follows. The acting Store-Keeper of the B. B. & C. I. Railway after interviews stated that before they could be permanently placed on the list of tenderers he would require a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Government Promissory Note. The complainant did not give him and Burke the money to buy the Government Promissory Note at once. One morning while passing his (the complainant's) office, the complainant stopped his (accused's) gharry and handed him a Government Promissory Note while in the gharry. When he (the accused) got to the office, he handed it on to Burke. He understood this note to be a further advance by the complainant under the partnership agreement, primarily intended to be deposited with the B. B. & C. I. Railway, but if not so deposited, to be used for Firm purposes. They repeatedly offered the note to the Railway but it was declined. Some time after, Burke asked him to go to the Bank of Bombay to arrange for an overdraft for the firm's business, and he (the accused) being told that some security would be required, he returned to Burke and told him of the necessity of some security and Burke handed him the Government Promissory Note which he deposited with the Bank. Some time before Burke left Bombay, the complainant asked him and Burke to prepare the accounts. The amount, Rs. 139-4-0, which he (the accused) received from Mr. Master on the 29th September was only entered in one of the firm's books. He could not enter it in the cash-book as this had already been given over by him to the complainant. When Burke went away he took the firm's petty cash and left him (the accused) with about Rs. 2, and he had not even money to carry on home expenses as he had not got his allowance for August. He accordingly had to draw on the Rs. 139-4-0 for personal and office expenses. He had never touched a single pie of the firm's money except as authorised by the Partnership Deed, nor had he entered into any transaction inconsistent with their partnership arrangements. He had not taken one pice of the firm's money except such as was due to him for services rendered, or had to be utilized for the business of the firm.

The Magistrate framed charges of cheating and of criminal breach of trust.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Further hearing was adjourned.

A DISCLAIMER.

BY mistake we reported that a native chauffeur who was fined Rs. 50 at the Mazagon Police Court, for exceeding the legal speed for motor cars, was in the employ of Mr. Tribhowandass Mungaldass Nathubhoy. This gentleman informs us that the man was not his employe at all and never has been.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Jamietram of Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, appeared to answer the charge of defamation preferred against him by Mr. Dinshaw F. Marker. Mr. Lowndes, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. S. B. Kapadia, Pleader, and Mr. Madon, Solicitor, appeared for Mr. Jamietram.

The case arose out of a letter written by Mr. Jamietram on behalf of Bai Dosibai, mother of the complainant, to Mr. C. P. DeCunha, Solicitor of the complainant, in connection with a suit filed by the complainant in the High Court against his mother. The statement objected to as defamatory was as follows: "Your client indulges in unnecessary correspondence and holds out threats to his old and helpless mother, which, to say the least, is cowardly and unfair."

The complainant deposed to the letter in question having been received by his Solicitor, Mr. DeCunha, and its being subsequently communicated to him by his Solicitor.

In answer to the Court, the complainant denied having held out any threat to his mother.

Mr. C. P. DeCunha deposed that the letter was received in his office by one of his clerks, who opened it. It was the practice in the witness's office for his clerk to open letters for him. The witness could not say whether the man who opened the letter read it.

Mr. Jamietram in his statement to the Court said that he wrote the letter under instructions from his client. He did it in good faith. He bore no malice to the complainant. He had received instructions from his client that complainant had held out threats to her. He wrote the letter on these instructions with reference to the threats contained in the correspondence which had preceded the letter.

The Magistrate framed a charge against Mr. Jamietram under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Jamietram pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, the complainant said he never held out the threat to his mother that he would commit suicide if she did not do certain things. He denied having assaulted his mother, or having asked his cook not to supply food to her.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

ILLEGAL SENTENCES.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon Mr. Justice Heaton, sitting in the Bombay High Court, have disposed of the appeal preferred by Panalal Bhura, accused No. 1, who pleaded guilty before the Magistrate, Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, to charges of house-breaking by day and theft in a building and abetment thereof. The accused had six previous convictions, and was sentenced by the Magistrate to two years' rigorous imprisonment, three months out of which were to be in solitary confinement, and to receive 25 stripes on the first charge, and to one year's rigorous imprisonment on the second charge, the sentences to be consecutive. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Their Lordships passed the following order: Following the Full Bench ruling of this Court in I. L. R., 32 Bombay, p. 706, Queen-Empress vs. Malu, the Court holds that the separate sentences passed by the learned Fourth Presidency Magistrate are illegal. Accordingly the Court sets aside the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment on the second charge. The rest of the order is confirmed.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Detective Inspector Sullivan yesterday charged Dhanaji Shivaji a Hindu goldsmith, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having received stolen property.

The complaint was that during the course of the inquiry in connection with the theft of valuables worth about Rs. 46,000, the property of Wageshwarlalji Maharaj, at Bhuleshwar, the Police learnt that the accused had suddenly disappeared from Bombay soon after the burglary was committed. He was arrested in Mathura. Eight pearls, a part of the stolen property, were found on the accused. These were worth about Rs. 2,500. When the accused was brought to Bombay he produced some more pearls, valued at Rs. 5,000, buried in the wall of a house at Kumbharwada.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and fined him Rs.500 with the option of six months' further imprisonment. His Worship remarked that Mr. Sullivan had taken a very creditable part in the investigation of the case.

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 10.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

13-08 Payne and Co Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam vs The Union Marine Insurance Co Ld Crawford B and Co.
7-08 Matubhay J and M Vussonji Tricumji and others vs Murbai widow and others Dinshaw and D.
15-08 Kang and P Rustomji Cowasji Kharaki vs Ruttonji Sorabji Subedar Ardeser H D and Co.
16-08 Bhaishunker K and G Motilal Shivlal vs The Secretary of State for India in Council E F Nicholson.
18-08 Mulla and M Asibai widow vs Hurbai widow Mehta D and D.
19-08 Bhaishnuker K and G Alimiyan Mahomed bhai Munsari vs The B B and C I Ry Co Crawford B and Co,
20-08 In person Dadabhoy Cursetji Ashburner vs Messrs Tyebji Dayabhai and Co Tyabji D and Co.
21-08 Bicknell M and R Abdool Hosein Adamji Peerbhoy vs Gungadhar Sadashiv Gokhle Raghavaya B and Co.
24-08 N M Cama Nusserwanji Muncherji Cama vs Dalsukhroy Bejnath Malvi H M and R.
26-08 Jahangir G and B Jamnadas Narandas Motiwala vs Bai Gulab Thakurdas and Co.
28-08 Payne and Co Raghunath Tarachand a firm vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Chamber Matter for Judgment.

Madhowji K and C Jure Petition of Madhowji Kamdar and Chattubhai and Jure Dada Mahomed and others Dinshaw and D.

For Consent Decree.

55-08 Wadia G and Co Lakhmidas Vallabhdas vs Jairam and others Mansuklal J and H.
902-08 Mansukhlal J and H Khursedji Hormusji Laher vs Rustomjee Jehangir Laher P N Billimoria and S J Judah.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

192-08 Tyabji D and Co Lalbh[illegible]unilal the firm vs Kapadia Bros the firm Mulla and M Part heard.
561-06 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Dossanoy Bomonji Mistry Mulla and M Part heard.
106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabhai Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P.
714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Lalcobhoy Wadia G and Co part heard.
622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nemi Khairu Thakurdas and Co.
422-07 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.
340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgomri vs Vrazlal Govindji Matubhoy J and M.
477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansy Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.
738-07 Raghavaya B and N. Hirji Lilakhar and anothers vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji, and another Khunderao D and M.
151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.
50-08 Payne and Co Dewa Tulla vs Raichand Khasal and others Tyabji D and Co.
941-08 J R and D Kalulal Nathumalji Kothare vs Mohonlal Poonjiebhai and others Edgelow G W and Co S B and Co
719-07 Khunderao L and M Bachibai vs Vasantrao Mahadhowrao Payne and Co B M and R for postponment.
222-07 Th A Ghandy Ishwardas Mody a firm vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis M and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

930-08 Dikshit D and S Bai Deokorebai vs Bai Suntoke widow another Mulla and M

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Cause.

779-07 Shamrao M and H Talakchand Joverchand vs Mohanlal Deorgadas.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

722-07 Matubhoy J and M Harnadrai Baijnath vs Raduram Nandram Tyabji D and Co.
137-08 Dinshaw and D Mahomed Abdul Kudus vs Mulji Bros and Jumani Tyabji D and Co
631-08 Mirza M and M Goolam bin Hassam vs Ahmed Karim Mahomed and others Ardeshir H D and Co.
114-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Nakhoda Mahomed Alli bin Mahomed Anim Rogay and others Craigie L and O.
115-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Nakhoda Mahomed Alli bin Mahomed Anim Rogay and others Craigie L and O.
116-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Nakhoda Mahomed Alli bin Mahomed Anim Rogay and other Craigie L and O P S Battliwalla.
473-08. Captain and V R D Sethna vs Thacker Mamji Gopalji Ardeser H D and Co.
454-08 Smetham B and Co Haji Cassum Joosub vs Essaji Tajbhoy Wadia G and Co.
800-05 Mulji and K Kasrim Peer Mahomed and Co vs Ludhabhai Ibrahim Edgelow G W and Co.
356-07 Raghavaya B and N Purshotam Vishram and Co the firm vs Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy Thakurdas and Co.
738-04 Wadia G and Co Nandlal Thackersedas vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.
362-08 Matubhai J and M Jayantilal Ramdas vs A Readymoney and Co Daphtary F D
269-07 Chitnis M and N Motibai vs Ramdas Kobabhai Dinshaw and D
462-08 In person a pauper Thacker Mathuradas Nathubhai vs Jijibhai Dosabhai Khambata and another Mulji and K S B Mehta
211-08 Payne and Co Shivji Morarji vs Bhukandas Bhimarilal Edgelow G W and Co
220-07 T A Ghandy Ishwardas Mody vs Narandas Tulsidas Bhaishanker K and G
941-08 Dikshit D and S Gurupratap Haidyal vs Goolabchand Bhurani Kanga and P

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

13-08 Bicknell M and R Feroze Jamsetji Mulla Feroze vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Crawford B and Co. part heard.
861-08 J R and D Manibai widow and another vs Dwarkadas Chottalal Mansookhlal J and H.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

323-04 Tyabji D and Co Moosabhoy Mahomed Sajan vs Yaseenbhoy Mahomed Sajan anothers Nanu H and Co Tyabji D and Co.

Long Causes.

397-08 Wadia G and Co Cowasji Jehangir Mody vs Vithaldas Soondersdas Captain and V. For part heard.
Jehangir and S Soonabai widow vs Hoormusji Nuserwanji Gheesta Thakurdas and Co.
172-07 Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejsey and others vs Ramsi Pewraj Wadia G and Co.
495 08 Smetham B and C Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardeser H D and Co.
183-08 Kanga and P Bai Marisimbai vs Bai Singaibai widow.
314-08 Little and Co Halimabai widow vs Fatmabai widow.
841-07 Manaukhlal J and H Shrichand Jethabhai firm vs Cursondas Lukhmidas Jamsetji R and D.
292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S.
515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co.
681-06 Little and Co Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis and M.
695-07 Tyabji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai Kanga and P.
140-07. Tyabji D and Co. Moosa Haji Esaa vs. Joonas Haji Sale Mahomed Kanga and P.
396-08 Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P.
906-07 Edgelow G W and Co, Mirza Mahomed Kasham vs Bibi Sakina widow.
572-08 I A Ghandhin Halimabai, widow vs Shaik Ahmed Shaik Salem Mahomed Mistri S B Mehta.
756-07 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Patel Bart and. others Pestonji R and K.
176-05 In person Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhai Khakibhai and others Little and Co Unwalla and P.
493 05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others Abdoolabhai Khakibhai and others Little and Co
660-08 Jehangir M and S Braz Miguel Lopez vs Sakaram Vishram Kir K D Shroff.

WHAT IS WATER?

The Ills It May Accomplish.

Pure water is composed of two gases, hydrogen and oxygen, in the volumes of two of H. and one of O., nothing more. If anything else has crept into the water it is accidental. Nature distils all water in her wonderful laboratories. The sun's rays evaporate it from ocean, sea, river, and land, the cold clouds or currents of air condense it and falls again upon the earth.

Unfortunately for the water the air is filled with floating germs and impurities and the little drops as they fall catch these, wash them down and carry them into the soil. In the earth, the water takes up everything that is soluble, and when it gushes forth in spring and well, it may be filtered clear as crystal, sparklingly deceptive, for it may hold and carry elements of disease and death. Lime particles and typhoid germs are themselves transparent and could not be detected except by powerful microscopes.

In the earth water takes up and holds in solution lime, iron, sulphur, salt, soda, and other minerals. As a rule, the body gets sufficient lime in the food to form the bones, teeth, nails and hair. Lime makes water "hard." After maturity the system needs no more lime than the food contains.

Hard water carries a surplus of lime particles and these may be carried and deposited all through the body. Theyclog the porous ends of the bonesand the joint becomes stiff and full of aches and pains, the articular membrane is irritated and inflamed —articular rheumatism. They are deposited along the fibres of muscles like beads upon a string, the muscle ceases to expand and contract, draws and forms wrinkles in the outside skin. The faces of the people who have drank hard water all their lives will be full of wrinkles at 30 or 35 years of age.

Water is the germ paradise. Visible and invisible they swarm in it, revel in it, multiply in it. A miscroscope will reveal the dangers that lurk in i[illegible]

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1908.

DEATH OF LADY CLARKE.

YESTERDAY'S bulletin from Mahableshwar prepared us for the sad news which now reaches us of the death of Lady Clarke. Her Excellency made a brave struggle for several weeks past and we hoped and believed that the skilful treatment she received would restore her to health within a short period. Unfortunately, however, the unexpected happened in the development of lung complaints and Her Excellency succumbed at 7-30 last evening. Lady Clarke fell ill directly after her first arrival in Bombay and was therefore known to but few of its citizens, but those who had the privilege of being received by her were charmed by her dignified and gracious manner and it was to them a matter of regret that Her Excellency was able to act as hostess on so few occasions. She had, however, endeared herself to those whom she had visited in hospitals and in kindred institutions during the few days her health permitted, for she took an intense interest in the poor and afflicted. We are informed, but we do not know how much truth there is in the statement, that shortly before leaving for India, a couple of months ago, Lady Clarke consulted a specialist, who told her she was hopelessly ill, that if she remained at home there were but a few months left to her and that if she returned to India it might be but weeks; whereupon Her Excellency decided to spend what time was left to her by the side of her husband. It is a pathetic story, but her courage and devotion were such that it is not improbably correct, and she died by the side of her husband whose life she had cheered for years past. The concern displayed by the people of the Presidency and the sincerity with which they offered up prayers for her recovery must have soothed both Her Excellency and Sir George Clarke in the trying days of the past few weeks, and we are sure that the deepest sympathy will be felt with him in his bereavement, by all sections of the community in this Presidency.

THE TELEGRAPH COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

THE Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the working of the Telegraph Department and to advise as to the manner in which it should be made more efficient, has just presented its report in two business-like volumes. It is an ample report, but its pages are not overwhelmingly numerous. The Committee was appointed by Government Resolution in September, 1906, Government giving the Department full credit for its admirable services to the State at the time of the Mutiny and in war, and adding that in the less trying circumstances of everyday work their achievements have not been less excellent. In fifty-five years the number of miles of open line has risen from nothing to 64,730 and the number of paid messages now exceeds ten millions a year. Successive reductions of charges for all classes of telegrams have placed telegraph facilities within the reach of all and the Government of India believes that the efficiency of the service is thoroughly appreciated by the public. It is a record of which the Department may well be proud and it may confidently be anticipated that the future will not be unworthy of the past. But if this is to be accomplished it is essential that the Department should not be handicapped by obsolete methods or faulty organisation. New conditions call for new methods, fresh problems demand appropriate solutions, and traffic on an unprecedented scale would be disposed of by other methods than have hitherto sufficed. It was for this reason the Government of India deemed it necessary to review the work of the Telegraph Department in all its branches and to examine the manner of recruitment, the mode of work and the distribution of responsibility among the various authorities. Government had in view the improvement of the Department and at the same time the provision of additional inducements to a more intelligent and capable class of servants to join the subordinate grades.

The Committee set to work without delay and formulated questions which were submitted to officers and others, besides visiting the chief commercial cities, receiving numbers of the various Chambers of Commerce and accepting petitions and memorials from all classes of departmental employés. They held a hundred and fifty meetings and there is every reason to believe that they left no stone unturned in their endeavour to investigate the questions entrusted to them, and as a result of their investigations the Committee have presented an unanimous report. Convinced that radical changes in the organisation of the Department are necessary if, without undue increase of establishments and consequently in expenditure, the staff is to cope successfully with the great growth of traffic, proposals are set forth, framed with the greatest possible regard to economy. In the opinion of some of the staff, there has been too much regard to economy and the suggestions of the Committee do not, as has been represented to us by members of the subordinate staff, ameliorate their condition or take their claims sufficiently into consideration. The Committee makes various suggestions in this matter and has to our mind shown a disposition to consider the staff rather more than the public. But we think the recommendations regarding work on Sundays and general holidays are more rational than has been foreshadowed. The Committee considers that first-class offices should remain open always as at present, and is not in a position to recommend any general alteration at such second and third class offices as are open on Sundays and holidays—holidays meaning Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and King's Birthday—two days more than in the United Kingdom. Further, the Committee recommends that on Sundays and these days only urgent messages should be received from the public, an exception being made in the case of Press messages. Press messages being long are the least popular of all with signallers, but to restrict them in any way would be to handicap Monday morning newspapers and to deprive the public of valuable news. Had restrictions been placed on Sunday Press telegrams, as a case in point, we may mention that the King's message last month would not have reached the people of India until a day after it had been published and commented upon in England.

We regret the Committee did not see its way to recommend the establishment of a Provident Fund with the aid of a Government bonus, on the principle of the Railway servants' funds, for such an organisation would have proved an inducement to efficiency and have led to the recruitment of desirable men. They propose, however, to encourage the engagement of women operators and would have the scheme tried in selected towns where there is a European community of any size. We do not wish to place any obstacle in the way of the experiment, but we would point out that where the supply of women of the class desired exists are in towns where first class offices are placed, offices which are never closed. Women would not be allowed to work Sundays, or at nights or for so long hours as men, and the result would either be undue strain on the male staff or the employment of more hands than are necessary for the ordinary work of the office. Women compositors have been tried in newspaper offices in this country and the experiment has failed for the same reason. Their services were not available when most needed and men had to be employed to carry on the work they had left unfinished. However, the Governments of Bombay, Madras and other provinces are in favour of the experiment and doubtless it will be tried. There can be no doubt, taking the report in its entirety, that the Committee has made an earnest endeavour to submit a consistent scheme capable of early adoption. Members assure us of their confidence that if accepted their general scheme will greatly improve the organisation and working of the Department, and notwithstanding the initial outlay, will prove economical in the course of a few years. But the scheme, we think, will require considerable amendment in detail if it is to give satisfaction to the Department as well as to the public.

A SOLUTION OF THE FOOD PROBLEM.

A RETURN visit is being paid to Bombay by Mr. Sinclair, the Commercial Agent for the Government of Victoria, Australia. One of his objects is to make arrangements for the supply to India of Australian produce and it is to be hoped that in time he will achieve his end. It would be interesting to hear an expression of opinion by medical men as to the effect the poor meat which is obtainable in this country has on the system and how far a supply of good meat would help to combat the many ills which worry the Anglo-Indian. Perhaps the matter may be discussed at the forthcoming Medical Congress but whatever that opinion might be, there is no doubt as to what the general public opinion would be. One of the chief reasons usually given for the benefits obtained by a voyage Home is the change of diet. Few people are aware that Great Britain only produces eleven per cent. of the meat consumed in the country. The remainder is chiefly American, Argentine and Australian, and the last named is steadily taking more and more of the market. It follows that a very large part of the "good old English Fare" which one gets at Home is really Australian: in fact in many places, despite butchers' statements, it is impossible to get English grown meat. It would seem a simple matter therefore to divert a portion of the traffic which goes Home to India, and the Australian Government is working towards this end. In the way of practical working there are several obstacles. In the first place it seems that there is insufficient cold storage on the ships running between Colombo and Bombay to carry the traffic which would necessarily have to be on a large scale to be profitable.

The trade in meat between Australia and London occupies over a hundred ships and several of these are capable of carrying one hundred thousand carcases of mutton. This meat is landed in England for about three-pence half-penny a pound. India stands curiously aloof. Singapore already has a regular supply and quite small towns in the Malay Peninsula draw regularly from it, taking as well fruit and dairy produce. Colombo also has a supply, and it but remains to take the one step forward. Naturally any scheme would provoke strong opposition on the part of the native butchers, but their efforts on behalf of the European community are not such as to give them claim to much consideration. Should the Australian Government succeed in establishing a service of meat vessels the future of the meat supply of India would have to be very definitely mapped out. One of the first things which would be looked for would be the feeding of European troops on the meat, and this would be a foundation on which private trade might be built. The most careful plans would need to be made. Ready facilities for the carriage in cold storage on the railways would be essential, and it would probably be found that in large stations cold storage buildings would be necessary. The cost of Australian mutton in Singapore is about four-pence, but naturally the cost would be reduced were very large quantities dealt in. At first the cost in India would be higher than for Indian meat, but the advantage to be obtained would be so enormous that there must be few but would readily pay the greater price. Australia is equally desirous of shipping to India fruit and dairy produce, but for the time being the meat supply is so much more important that the other commodities can be left to time to develop.

BOMBAY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

A RECORD of twenty years' progress of the Victoria Technical Institute has been prepared by Mr. Ramkrishna M. Chonkar, the Assistant Secretary of that institution, and is now available to friends and parents of prospective students. It is an exhaustive history, illustrated by reproductions from photographs of former presidents, the staff and the technical buildings. Mr. Ramkrishna shows how from an insignificant beginning the institution assumed its present proportions and became of such inestimable value to industrial interests in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Ramkrishna's work should serve to attract more attention to the Institute and to bring home to the youth of this city the advantages of a technical education.

THE despatch from the Secretary of State on the Councils Expansion scheme is expected by next Mail.

MR. JUSTICE FLETCHER has taken Mr. Justice Brett's place on the Appeal Bench in the Calcutta High Court.

THE Irawaddy Flotilla Co.'s steamer "Bhamo" collided with a launch on the Rangoon River on Tuesday night and caused it to sink. Three men of the latter craft narrowly escaped being drowned.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Theodore Dunn, of the Glasgow University, to the Indian Educational Service, and to hold the appointment of Inspector of Schools, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR MIR FAIZMAHOMED KHAN TALPUR, G.C.I.E., ruler of Khairpur State, who proceeded to Kerbella in a special B. I. steamer about the middle of October for pilgrimage, is expected to return to Karachi to-day, the arrival being public.

MR. NEWLANDS, Telegraph Expert, is now in Karachi and inspecting the working of traffic at that station. He will most probably await the arrival of Mr Berrington, Director-General of Telegraphs, who is also expected at Karachi about the 13th instant.

THE subsidiary coinage of this country is to be converted to the decimal system, says the "Bangkok Times," and some five tons of the new cent pieces arrived recently. The new money includes bronze, nickel and silver coins and the two first mentioned varieties will have holes of varying dimensions in the centre. It is expected that the bronze coins will be put into circulation during this month. The new coins have been made in Belgium.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE TURCO-BULGARIAN DIFFICULTIES.

Rathenau the Electrician.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, NOVEMBER 20.

ALTHOUGH Austria and Bulgaria put their plans in the Balkan Peninsula simultaneously into execution, in other respects their attitudes since the 5th of October have been entirely different. Austria has evacuated the Sandschak Novibazar and therewith handed over the disputed suzerainty to Turkey. By so doing Austria-Hungary afforded Turkey immediate and voluntary compensation for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bulgaria has acted quite differently. Not content with its declaration of independence, with which it dealt Turkey's prestige a severe blow, it is desirous of going still further. In the first instance it declined all direct dealings with Turkey, more especially in the matter of the Orient Railway which it had seized by force. Finally, after direct communication had, with great difficulty, been established, matters soon came to an "impasse," Bulgaria formulating demands to which Turkey could not possibly accede.

The strife centred principally in the Bulgarian Exarchate. The Exarch is the primate of the Bulgarian Church, in the same manner as the Pope is the supreme head of the Church of Rome.

Were the functions of the Exarch of a purely sacerdotal character, it would be a matter of indifference to the Turks whether he had his seat in Constantinople or in Sofia; as a matter of fact the Exarch holds in his hand all the threads of the political aspirations of greater Bulgaria. The foremost of these aspirations is the federation of Macedonia with Bulgaria. Patriots are not wanting who would like to see Bulgaria's frontier stretching to the Sea of Marmora, and who would even like to lay hands on Constantinople. The Bulgarians wish the Exarch to retain his see in Constantinople. This point could only be conceded by Turkey as long as the latter exercised at least a nominal suzerainty over Bulgaria and its people. Now, however, it would mean Turkey allowing the head of a foreign State to establish himself in the capital of the Empire, which might lead to the most unexpected complications. The Porte would raise no objections to the presence of a high ecclesiastical dignitary as the Primate of all the Bulgarians living in Turkey, provided another head were appointed for the existing kingdom of Bulgaria. In this manner church interests would be safeguarded and political aspirations held in check. The Bulgarians, however, will not consent to this. Should an agreement between the two countries prove impossible, two courses only are open: either the point at issue must be decided by war or by a conference of the European Powers. Both Turkey and Bulgaria are preparing for an appeal to arms, although, from time to time, as a guarantee of their peaceful intentions, they disband the reserves they have called out. Turkey has to go more warily than Bulgaria in the matter of disbanding her troops, as it takes her much longer to mobilise her forces. Naturally, and for very material reasons, the Powers are using their best endeavours to avoid a conflict between the two countries. The majority of the great European Powers have great financial interests at stake in the Balkan Peninsula, which would suffer greatly were a war to break out between Turkey and Bulgaria.

The Powers must and will bring their influence to bear in such a manner that, if the Turks and Bulgarians cannot come to terms with one another, a European conference must settle the points in dispute. The Turks were at first opposed to all thoughts of a conference, but, in face of the stubbornness shown by Bulgaria, they are becoming reconciled to this idea. They say to themselves that Bulgaria can, when dealing with them alone, throw the might of the sword into the scale, but that it would scarcely venture to threaten an armed opposition to the arbitrament of the Powers, should the decision prove unfavourable to her claims. Such a conference is not likely to lead to any very satisfactory results for the Bulgarians but it will be their own fault if they do not make such arbitration unnecessary by, of their own accord, coming to an amicable agreement with Turkey.

GEHEIMER BAURAT EMIL RATHENAU.

In the same year that the Allgemeine Elektricitats-Gesellschaft is looking back on a quarter of a century of existence, the founder and present director of the company is celebrating his seventieth birthday. A Berliner by birth, Emil Rathenau first saw the light on the 11th of December, 1838. He was educated at the oldest of Berlin "Gymnasiums" the Graue Kloster. After concluding his technical studies in Hanover and Zurich, he returned to his native town, and, together with a friend, started works for the manufacture of machinery. He did not turn his attention to electricity till he made the acquaintance, in America, of Graham Bell, the perfecter of the telephone. He at once recognised the importance of this acquisition, and, thanks to him for bringing the matter before the Postmaster-General, Stephan, this means of communication was at once adopted by the State, and made into a post-office monopoly. Neither did he lose any time when Edison's most valuable practical invention, the incandescent light, became public. He started the first incandescent light instalment in Germany and, in 1883, founded the German Edison Company for applied electricity. He successfully solved the problem whether a great town like Berlin should have its own lighting centres under its control, or should cede such a promising undertaking to a private company, by the contract of the 14th February 1884 with the city of Berlin, and by the creation of the Berlin Electricity Works, the contribution of which to the municipal coffers plays an important part in the budget of the capital of the German Empire. A few years since, despite a lively agitation in favour of municipal control the contract with the Company was renewed, it being considered the most advantageous system for the community. Rathenau gave a special proof of his talent of organisation by the agreement which he made with other great electrical companies for the exploitation of technical novelties, by bringing special appliance to the notice of foreign nations, and by the timely creation of affiliated companies. By allowing the older of the great electrical companies, Siemens and Halske, to participate in the sales of the Edison's patents and other technical improvements, competition between the two great companies was kept within equal limits during the period 1887-1894. He took advantage of the universal trade prosperity of the years 1895-1900, leading as it did to the period of over-production in the electrical engineering branch to found the Deutch-Ueberseische Elektricitats-Gesellschaft in 1898, with headquarters in Berlin, the affiliated branch of the Elektricitats-Lieferungsgesellschaft in 1897, together with two further new special companies, "Gummiwerk Oberspree" and "Metallwerke Oberspree" and the "Riedler Express Pumpen Gesellschaft." In the same manner as he conceded the rights of practicipating in important new undertakings to other firms, both his advice and co-operation were sought for by other enterprises in no way connected with the electrical branch. To divide the risks of great technical innovations and to ensure the laying by of ample reserve funds were the main points in his policy. It is self-evident that this could not always hinder sharp competition in separate instances.

To the short-lived industrial slump of the years 1900 to 1902, which hit the electrical industry so hard, succeeded a new boom, made possible by the advance in engineering science. Rathenau recognised the fitting moment to bring over such a sharp competitor as the "Union Elektricitats-Gesellschaft" firstly to a community of interests, and then to a complete amalgamation with his company. At the same time he directed his attention to new and promising branches of industry. By devoting his energy to the construction of turbine engines he gained the special recognition of the German Emperor. Rathenau did not fail to recognise the importance of such productions as automobiles and even typewriters, whereby he was able to find employment for his large number of men, when work was slack in the purely electrical branch. The working staff employed by the Berlin A. E. G. number no less than 32,835, and it has to make profits for its shareholders on a capital of 100 million marks.

Rathenau's latest success lies in the domain of electrifying the railways, for which purpose he joined forces with the directors of the Seimens Schuckert works for the purpose of ensuring results, satisfactory both from a technical and economic point of view, by means of experiments on a large scale.

A company for the promotion of experiments, "The Studiengesellschaft" (founded by the two great German companies spells a new epoch for laboratory work as far as industrial progress is concerned. That it has met with success is proved by the business report issued, quoting orders and enquiries from nearly all German railways as well as from many foreign ones.

With all his great success Rathenau still remains the simple, genial Berliner, accessible to all. The annual subscription of 600,000 marks that the A.E.G makes to its employees' pension fund is not the only proof of Rathenau's kindness for those under him. On the occasion of the company's jubilee, he caused an extra contribution to the extent of 1,000,000 marks to be made. When the general meeting of shareholders agreed to this gift, it not only did honour to the company, but celebrated in a worthy manner the seventieth birthday of its founder.

D. ASCH.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Pupils of the Misses Schmuck.

A most enjoyable entertainment was given by the pupils of the Misses Schmuck in the Hall of the Y. W. C. A. on Tuesday evening last, to which a large company composed of parents and friends of the pupils were invited. After tea was served, the programme was opened with a quartette for the piano (eight hands), a Polish dance (Scharwenka), which was brilliantly rendered by the Misses Smith, Vaz, Pudumjee and Billimoria. This was followed by a piano solo, "Les Papillons" (Gregb), in which Miss Dalal's capital execution was much appreciated. Three juvenile performers —P. Adenwalla, A. Hayeim and C. Kuverji—then took possession of the pianoforte and treated the audience to a clever rendering of a simple trio "Valse Lente" (Strasbog). Miss Plumley, who followed with a violin solo—Goddard's Berceuse—is indeed a very promising pupil and gave evidence of careful training. The gem of the evening was undoubtedly Miss B. Kapadia's piano solo "Con Agilita" (Moskowski). This youthful pianist is the daughter of Mr. Pestonji Kapadia, a well-known merchant of this city. She played without music, with much ease and in a most finished style. Considering her age, her performance was nothing short of marvellous. Her parents and Miss Schmuck are doubtless very proud of her and it would be most advantageous to this young lady if she was sent to the Continent to finish her musical training. In the second part of the Programme she played a violin solo and was associated with Miss Plumley in a violin duet, and even with this most difficult instrument she gave promise of developing into a violinist of no mean parts. Miss Bomanji's style and ability as a very promising Pianist were displayed in her correct rendering of an Impromptu by Mr. Schmuck. There were two Part Songs—"Summer" (Redhead) and "Come away, free and gay" (Abt), which broke the monotony of the instrumental music, both of which were fairly well rendered, the alto voices being clear and sweet. The Misses E. Leech, B. Perry, M. Corbett and P. Pauvala executed a pianoforte quartette, "Landler" (Gurlitt) with much precision and taste, and the Misses Sanderson, M. Templeton, Stephens and Lagier were associated in a grand quartette "The Return" by the same Composer, in which they kept splendidly together and reflected the greatest credit on Miss Schmuck. Another of Monsieur Gurlitt's compositions, "Valse Noble," was played as a Trio by the Misses E. Gordon, M. O'Keefe and B. Templeton, all juveniles, and was so well rendered that it provoked the remark "Short and sweet."

In the interval between the two parts of the Programme the Misses Schmuck tested the memories of their pupils in a competition, in which snatches from some 20 songs were played on the piano by one of the three sisters, while on the left hand page of a card was written an interesting engagement and marriage story, the pupils being required to insert the names of the several appropriate songs which were played. The first prize—a picture—was won by Miss Smith and the second prize—"Musician's Birthday Book"—by Miss Marie Templeton.

The Misses Schmuck are indeed to be congratulated on this successful entertainment, which proved most conclusively the special qualifications they possess to teach and to train pupils of any nationality in music, and parents in Bombay, who have children who are musically inclined, would do well to entrust their musical education and training to the Misses Schmuck, who belong to a very talented family in this City.

THE Madras Government conclude their review of the Reports on the administration of the District Municipalities in the Madras Presidency for 1907-08 as follows:—"The standard of administration of Municipal affairs in the Presidency remained on the whole much the same as in the previous year; a comparatively high standard of efficiency was maintained in Dindigul, Mangalore, Kodaikanal, Cocanada and Madras, but the administration in Kurnool, Mayavaram Tanjore, Masulipatam, Trichinopoli and Conjeeveram, left much to be desired. The Government trust that every endeavour will be made in the current year by these Municipal Councils to show a marked advance in their administration.

DEATH OF LADY CLARKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, DECEMBER 9.

To-day's bulletin by Major S. Evans and Captain T. C. Lucas is as follows :—"Her Excellency Lady Clarke took a sudden turn for the worse just before noon yesterday. Her condition is now very critical."

LATER.

I greatly regret to state that Lady Clarke died at Mahableshwar at 7-30 this evening.

The funeral will take place to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock at Mahableshwar.

All officers of the Poona Garrison have been invited to attend the funeral.

The Governor returns to Poona on Friday morning.

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

There will be a Memorial Service at St. Thomas' Cathedral this evening at 5 o'clock.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES CLOSED.

Owing to the sad event which has thrown the whole of Bombay in mourning, all Government offices will be closed to-day.

BOMBAY PARSEES' PRAYERS.

In response to invitations issued by Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, a large number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen met last evening in the Wadia Fire Temple to offer prayers for the speedy recovery of H. E. Lady Clarke. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and among those present were :—Sir Jamsetji and Lady Jejeebhoy, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar, Shams-ul-Ulma Dastoor Dahab Peshotan Sanjana, Shams-ul-Ulma Ervad J. J. Mody, Messrs. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Merwanji M. Cama, Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, Fardoonji Jamsetji Parekh, Rustomji Nanabhoy Byramji Hormusji Muncherji Cama, Byramji Rustomji Byramji Jejeebhoy, Jamsetji B. Wadia, Manekji H. Wadia, Bomanji J. Wadia, Shapurji B. Katrak, R. F. Wadia, Sorabji Ukerji Umrigar, Byramji Edalji Umrigar, Kawasji Dadabhoy Dubash, Dr. Kawasji Billimoria, Khan Bahadur M. C. Maraban, Messrs. Fardoonji Framji Karaka, Bapuji Pestonji Wadia, Nanoroji Jehangir Camadia, Muncherji Bhimjibhoy Karanjia, Fardoonji Ardeshir Cursetji Fardoonji, Sorabji Ardeshir Cursetji Fardoonji, Naib Dastoor Rustomji Edalji, Ervad Edalji K. Antia, Ervad Rustomji Jamsetji Goda-Dastoor, Udwadewalla and others.

Dastoor Darab Sanjana officiated at the prayers, assisted by the other priests.

After prayers had been said, Dastoor Darab, in addressing the meeting, said they were all aware why they had met together that evening. They had assembled there to offer prayers to Almighty God for the speedy recovery of H. E. Lady Clarke, wife of their popular Governor, H. E. Sir George Clarke. His Excellency was the representative of a Government under whose ægis the Parsees had, since their advent into India from Persia, prospered much more than under any other preceding Government. They were unanimous as to the fact that they owed their present high position and prosperity entirely to the benign British Government. H. E. the Governor, even during the short period that he had been in Bombay, had won the affection and ameliorated the condition of the various races under his rule by his wide sympathy, his innate goodness of heart and his wise statesmanship. They all fervently prayed that H. E. Lady Clarke might speedily recover from her illness, that H. E. the Governor might be able to continue ruling over the Presidency for a long time, and that the Parsees together with the other communities might be able to enjoy the fruits of His Excellency's wise and beneficent rule for a long time. Every Zoroastrian heart went out to H. E. the Governor on the present occasion. They again fervently prayed that Lady Clarke might soon be restored to health and that H. E. the Governor might soon be able to return to Bombay and re-enter upon the many works of public usefulness that he had undertaken. On the present occasion, he would touch on only one of the numerous wise acts of His Excellency. He referred to the recent circular issued by order of His Excellency the Governor to school-masters in the Presidency. In that circular His Excellency had enjoined upon the teachers the necessity of inculcating in the mind of the students the principles of morality, good behaviour and respect towards their elders. He was sure the Parsees and the other communities would in the future be the better off for the coming out of a generation whose mind had been fed on those noble principles. It was only one of the many wise acts of His Excellency the Governor. He then proposed that Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy be authorized to communicate to His Excellency the Governor the fact of the meeting having been held by the Parsees to offer prayers to Almighty God for the speedy recovery of H. E. Lady Clarke.

The motion was passed unanimously. Sir Jamsetji said he would communicate the resolution to H. E. the Governor. The meeting then dispersed.

PRAYERS BY MAHOMEDANS.

A meeting of the reform party of the Cutchi Memon community was held in the premises of the Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmael Sobani Girls' School at Jackaria Musjid Street.

After the recital of Koran Sharif by Kazee Hafiz Mahomed of Constantinople, Mr. Hajee Yoosuf Hajee Esmael Sobani addressed the meeting and offered heartfelt prayers for the speedy recovery of Her Excellency Lady Clarke.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will hold three more Divisional Durbars during the current cold weather. The first will be held at Lucknow on the 18th January and will be followed by Durbars at Agra and Meerut.

NOT only the United Provinces, but Bengal and Burma also have this year practically exhausted their balances under Provincial contracts with the Government of India. Economies in various directions, and particularly in respect of Public Works expenditure, will, in consequence, have to be practised.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S LAST MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Tribute to Japan.

JUDGES' POWERS AND THE TRUSTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

President Roosevelt, in a Message to Congress, dwells on the prosperity of the country. He reiterates his views regarding Trusts, and advocates Industrial Co-partnership.

He condemns the delays and denials of justice through the subservience of the Judges to petty technicalities, says that Judges must adjust their views to modern conditions, and dwells on the inadequacy of the salaries of Judges.

Foreign policy, the Message declares, must be based on the principles prevailing between honourable individuals.

The President pays a high compliment to the giant progress of Japan, and thanks Japan for the generous hospitality shown to the American Fleet.

He urges the completion, as soon as possible, of four battleships and the creation of a General Staff for the Navy.

The construction of the Panama Canal, he says, is proceeding very rapidly.

A series of photographs is appended to the Message, showing the appalling desolation of North China through deforestation.

ADMIRAL GERMINET'S DISMISSAL.

Debate in the Chamber.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

The case of Admiral Germinet was hotly debated in the French Chamber yesterday, when the Government was accused of harshness.

M. Picard, Minister of Marine, said that strong action was necessary in the interests of discipline.

M. Clemenceau said that the incident represented a certain enfeeblement of the national character. There was too much anxiety to dodge responsibility. "The Navy," he said, "cannot be reorganised by the chatterings of Admirals."

The Chamber voted confidence in the ability of the Government to rehabilitate the Navy by 355 votes against 142.

NORTH BORNEO DINNER.

Growing Importance of Rubber.

HOPES OF A BRILLIANT FUTURE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

Sir Charles Jessel presided at the annual banquet of the North Borneo Association last night. A distinguished gathering was present and the function was a great success.

Mr. Corrie dwelt on the growing importance of rubber for which a considerable amount of capital had recently been attracted.

Speaking of the increased revenue, he said that the time was not far distant when the shareholders would congratulate each other on the result of the Company's enterprise.

The administration had transformed headhunters and pirates into exemplary subjects.

He spoke most hopefully of the brilliant future before them.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

Boycott to Cease.

FRESH PROPOSALS SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

The Marquis Pallavicini, the Austrian Ambassador, conferred with the Grand Vizier at Constantinople yesterday, and intimated that immediately the boycott ceased, Austria would make proposals for the settlement of the question of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Grand Vizier replied that the boycott would cease immediately. Austria submitted satisfactory proposals.

IMPORTATION OF HOPS.

Strong Protective Measure.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

Mr. Lloyd George introduced a Bill into the House of Commons this afternoon, providing for the compulsory labelling of Foreign Hops, and prohibiting chemical substitutes. There was practically no opposition to the measure.

A MILLIONAIRE'S ESTATE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

The estate of the late Mr. Henry Barnato, brother of Mr. Barney Barnato, exceeds £5,000,000 sterling.

DEATH PENALTY IN FRANCE.

Retention decided on.

LONDON, DECEMBER 8.

After a protracted debate, the French Chamber has resolved to maintain the death penalty by 330 votes against 201.

STRAITS RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Taxing Established Estates.

THE DRAINAGE ASSESSMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

Mr. Henry Rutherford, presiding at the annual meeting of the Rubber Growers Association, said he regretted that the Straits Settlements Government had not more seriously considered the hardship imposed by taxing established estates in order to provide newcomers with coolies.

It was satisfactory that many planters realized that the rules relating to estate management embodied in the Association's circular had had a healthy effect in checking the growing evils.

The Association, he said, had appealed to Lord Crewe and was awaiting his reply with reference to the unjustifiable drainage assessment in the Kapar district of Selangor.

Mr. Rutherford animadverted upon the conduct of the Selangor Government regarding the water-supply and upon its altogether singular want of sympathy with the rubber industry.

SCOTTISH LAND BILL.

The Measure Abandoned.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced the withdrawal of the Scottish Land Values Bill owing to amendments made by the House of Lords.

This is the second Scottish Land Bill which has been killed by the same cause during the present session.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Second Reading Passed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

The Irish Land Bill with the amendment introduced by Mr. Birrell last month has passed its second reading.

The measure as amended provides that the Imperial Treasury, instead of Ireland, shall bear any loss due to the issue of Irish land stock below par.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 9.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir John Kennedy Baird.

[Admiral Sir John Kennedy Erskine Baird, K.C.B., was born in 1832, and was the son of Sir David Baird, Bart., of Newbith. Sir John served in the Baltic during the Crimean War, was Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific in 1884-85, Admiral Superintendent, Naval Reserves, 1885-88, and commanded the Channel Squadron 1888-90, in which latter year he received his Knighthood.]

THE DUM DUM EXPLOSION.

Official Enquiry Held.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

The official enquiry is proceeding at Dum Dum into the recent explosion.

The "Statesman" writes in this connection as follows :—

"Although it was the general impression first gained, after the explosion, that the calamity was the result of a pure misadventure, there are some who are reconsidering the position, and hold that certain circumstances, which have subsequently transpired, do not entirely confirm the misadventure theory. A close examination of the remains of the wrecked building has been made, and so far as can be gathered, things have been found which are said to be of a suspicious character. As to the real nature of these discoveries the Factory officials are of course reticent to a degree.

"Most of the Indian workmen in the Dum Dum Factory remain out, and are asking that the bars should be removed from the windows of the work rooms to facilitate egress, before they return."

DARJEELING MURDER CASE.

Death Sentence Confirmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

The Calcutta High Court have confirmed the death sentence passed upon Dawa Sharpa in the Darjeeling murder case.

MR. WITTS' DEATH.

Due to Accident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

Mr. Witt, who has lost his life at the Sandheads, was a splendid swimmer and had been awarded the Royal Humane Society's medal for saving life.

The boat in which he had gone out to fish on Sunday last was carried away by currents and Mr. Witt was washed overboard by a sudden squall on Thursday, the body not being recovered.

The seven lascars who were with him were picked up in an exhausted condition by the "Karthekan" of Jaffa, about 150 miles from Akyab, which brought them on to Coconada.

The official enquiry at Coconada yesterday into the accident to the "Torch" Boat has found that Captain Witts' death was due to an accident.

MISS TAYLOR'S MURDER.

Ninth Day's Proceedings.

THE DEFENCE WITNESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 9.

In the murder trial to-day the defence witnesses were called.

The first was Mr. Mendies, a pleader of Calcutta, who said he knew Shuldham and saw him before and after he went to Multan. Witness saw no stains on Shuldham's bag on his return.

Mr. Ryan, Calcutta, formerly of the E. B. S. Railway, said Shuldham stayed with him from the 19th to the 21st September when the police took him away. Witness often saw Shuldham's bag and saw no stains. Witness admitted he was short-sighted.

Inspector Robertson, Calcutta Police, deposed to arresting Shuldham in Calcutta. He searched prisoner's things for jewellery, not for blood marks.

Sub-Inspector Shuldham, prisoner's brother, deposed to seeing his brother at Lahore on September 9 and giving him Rs. 5.

The proprietor of the Raewind refreshment-room deposed to giving Abdul Aziz an old knife with a broken handle after the murder.

Inspector Shuldham, prisoner's father, was then called. The prisoner was visibly affected while his father gave evidence. Witness described his investigation. On being informed of the murder he asked the station-master to hold up the train. The latter said he could not, but would detach the carriage. Being told that his son had travelled by that train, witness went to the house to see. He examined his son's bag and clothes and found nothing suspicious. As his son said he had seen a Pathan on the train, witness took him to the Deputy Commissioner at the station. Witness sent to the barracks for the four soldiers who had been in the train and took their statements. One of them had a stain on his trousers. Witness was told the stain was caused by rust from a belt. Witness ordered the line to be searched. On the evening of the 10th a Pathan made a statement and was arrested in a poisoning case. On the 12th, witness heard his son was suspected and asked to be relieved of the investigation. Witness went to Peshawar to inquire about thx Pathan When the man whom the police suspected was produced, young Shuldham said he was not the man he saw at Changamanga on the 25th. Witness was arrested and released on bail.

In cross-examination witness said he was surprised that his son came to Multan.

Handed a letter from the prisoner to witness, asking if he might come, witness said he did not recollect it.

Mr. Grey read out this letter and put in a telegram from the prisoner from Lahore saying that the police had searched him on September 13.

Mr. Mullins, Assistant Hospital Surgeon, brother of the other prisoner, was the next witness. He said he saw his brother at Rawalpindi on September 18. He received a letter on November 25 from his brother in jail.

Mr. Ganpatrai put in this letter and three other documents written by Mullins. The first was a general statement, the other two were letters to Sir William Clark and Mr. Justice Reid. All three declare in substance that he was subjected to torture by the police to extort a confession, and his long confession before the District Magistrate was false. He and Shuldham were never together in that train and never in Miss Taylor's carriage. Mullins asks pardon for the wicked lies he told of Shuldham, but says the whole confession was arranged by the police, and he was told that if he did not say what he had been told he would be tortured more. If, however, he did confess, he would be well treated in jail and would receive part of the Rs. 1,000 reward. As regards giving the number 771 to Mr. Williams, Mullins states that the latter made him drunk and he did not know what the number of the carriage was. In each statement Mullins frequently says he would rather hang than allow his confession to go against Charlie Shuldham, as Almighty God will make everything right.

Mr. Turner asked that prisoner Mullins be examined in regard to the statements.

The prisoner then said all these letters were composed by Shuldham. "He told me that for each letter he would give me some pudding and cigarettes." The letters were written in the Multan Jail.

The Court then rose.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

Superintendent Merriman and Inspector Robertson have left Calcutta for Lahore to give evidence in the Multan Murder Case.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

Departure for England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

Sir Andrew and Lady Fraser got safely off from Colombo in the Bibby steamer "Warwickshire" this morning.

BENGAL COAL TRADE.

Market Less Active.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

The Coal Market is less active to-day, but prices are fair right round with some enquiry for cheaper kinds. Bengal is quoted at 1,075, Baraboni at 40 1-8, Burrakur (ordinary) at 31 3-4, Borrea (ordinary) at 23 1-4, Bengal-Nagpur at 82, Kosoenda and Nyadee at 56, Union at 22, East Indian at 345, Ghusick and Muslia at 18 3-4, New Birbhum at 56 and Raneegunge at 26 1-8.

Bank D. D. rules at 1s. 3 15-16d. and Government 3 1-2 per cent. at 95.

H. M. S. "Hyacinth" arrives at Calcutta to-day.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Next Friday's Agenda.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

The following is the official list of business at next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council :—

(1) The Hon'ble Mr. Erle Richards to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate the law relating to Port and Port Charges.

(2) Also to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate the law relating to the Registration of Documents.

(3) Also to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate the enactments relating to the Emigration of Natives of India.

(4) The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the more speedy trial of certain offences and for the prohibition of associations dangerous to the public peace.

(5) Also to introduce the Bill.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave for six months to proceed out of India on Medical Certificate :—Lieutenant W. L. Wayman, 116th Mahrattas.

BOMBAY.—Arrivals, December 9.—Maj. Rettie R. F. A., from England.

Col. Fry, 125th Napier's Rifles, from Bangalore.

Capt. Fisher, 1st Manch. Regt, from Kamptee.

Maj. Beville, S. and T. Corps, from Poona.

2nd Lt. Solano, Worcest. Regt., from Ahmednagar.

Capt. Richards, 1st Wilts Regt., from Jhansi.

Lieut. Henry, Worcest. Regt., from Ahmednagar.

Capt. Blunt, York and Lanc. Regt., from Poona.

Col. Wadeson, 35th Scinde Horse, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES, DECEMBER 9.—Lieut. Holliday, Manch. Regt., to Ahmedabad.

Capt. Neale, Queen's Regt., to Ceylon.

Maj. Ogg, R. A., to Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

Col. H. Bower, I. A., is appointed to succeed Major General Adams, V. C., resigned, as a Brigade Commander.

Captain C. J. Everard is appointed Adjutant, R. G. A., Aden.

Lieut. Col. Fuller, D. S. O., is appointed to succeed Col. Feqari in the command of the Mountain Batteries at Rawalpindi.

Major Henry, 21st Battery, R. F. A., and Major England, 40th Battery, are permitted to exchange with each other.

Lieut. Ross, 44th Rearwara Infantry, is appointed Adjutant, Rewar Bhil Corps.

Lieut. Forteath, 36th Jacob's Horse, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

Lieut. De Pass, 45th Battery, R. F. A., is appointed to the 25th Battery, Neemuch.

THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

Camps-of-Exercise.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

Several changes are announced in connection with the Camps-of-Exercise for the Secunderabad Division.

As now arranged, the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade will be in Camp until the 22nd instant, the 43rd Brigade, R. F. A., until the 20th instant, the Bangalore Cavalry Brigade until the 24th instant, and the Bangalore Infantry Brigade from the 27th instant to the 6th proximo.

The Southern Brigade will probably go into training near Coimbatore from the 23rd proximo to the 13th February.

MILITARY DETAILS.

Arrival of the "Dongola."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 9.

The Hired Transport "Dongola" arrived here yesterday from Southampton with the following details of officers, non-commissioned officers, and troops for 13 Batteries, R.F.A., 5 Batteries, F. G. A., 2 Batteries, R.H.A., 1st West Yorks, 12th Lancers, 2nd Royal Highlanders, 1st South Lancashire and 2nd North Staffordshire Regiments, R. A. M. C., the Karachi Brigade, etc, viz., 51 officers, 17 ladies, 19 children (first class), also 23 officers on the Unattached List (first class), 16 men, 25 women, and 14 children (second class), 43 intended wives (second class) and 1,403 men, women, and children of various units, (3rd class). After disembarkation to-day, the various details will be despatched by special troop trains to their destination up-country to-night, to-morrow and the day after to-morrow.

INDO-CEYLON CONNECTION.

Ferry Route Favoured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 9.

The "Pioneer" understands that both the Governor of Ceylon and the English Colonial office are strongly in favour of the Dhaneskkodi-Manar ferry route, for the Indo-Ceylon connection.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

III

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

"J'ai pris gout a la republique,
"Depuisque jai vu tant de rois.
"Je m'en fais une, et je m'applique,
"A lieu donner de bonnes lois."
(I have taken a fancy to republic, since I have seen so many kings,
I am getting one up, and am endeavouring to give it good laws.)

THE idea that democracy is irresistable is of French origin. Like many other political generalisations not less exploded, this was discovered about three-quarters of a century ago, and launched into the world by M. de Tocqueville in his book on the American Democracy. Some of the young French thinkers were much struck at the re-birth of democratic ideas in France after the Revolution of 1830, and among these figured Tocqueville, descended from an old legitimist family. The entire fabric of revolutionary ideas in France seemed to have been ruined without the hope of being restored, by the crimes and usurpations of the Revolution, the ideas and military morals, the tyranny of Napoleon Bonaparte, the return of the Bourbons with a large part of the system of ancient monarchy, and the severe repression of the Holy Alliance. A provocation as slight as that of Charles X., who tried to recommence what his brother had been able to do without meeting with serious resistance, sufficed to bring back a whole torrent of ideas and of revolutionary dogmas, which had already overrun all Europe. No doubt there was at the time something irresistible in democracy. The French have long banished all fear relative to

THE SECURITY OF MATERIAL ADVANTAGES

assured to them by the first Revolution. It was this fear which reconciled them to the tyranny of the Jacobins, and inspired in them the most profound distrust relative to all the plans of the allied Sovereigns against the Republic. Democracy, however, gradually assumed a new meaning, specially under the influence of the admiration of the success of federation in the United States; so that in 1848 the word had in a great measure resumed its former signification of the government of the State by the many. This scientific colour had perhaps led many Englishmen to suppose that the future of democracy was inevitable with them, because they had made many efforts to be beforehand with it. And it would have been a fact had there been a concourse of sufficient causes.

THE VERDICT OF HISTORY.

If we examine in history the brilliant progress achieved by governments associated with democracy, nothing is more remarkable then the scanty respect inspired by them in modern observers endowed with sufficient knowledge and judgment, to form an exact idea of their worth. Grote does his best to establish the poor opinion transmitted on Athenian democracy by the philosophers who filled the schools of Athens. But what is certain is, that the founders of political philosophy, finding themselves in face of a democracy in all its pristine vigour, did not consider it the less as a bad form of government. Its present day panegyrics come from France. The Jacobins borrowed their phraseology of admiration from the legendary history of ancient Rome, while the Girondists drew their metaphors from the current literature emanating from Rosseau. All that, was due to a pretentious semi-ignorance, making heroes of Brutus and of Scevola. But even this was less calamitous than the philosophic folly pretending to build a social edifice on the virtues of humanity in a State of natural democracy. To judge of Rousseau's influence diffusing everywhere the ideal of the golden age, one must read not so much the writings of philosophers, as the innumerable essays of his disciples published before 1789. They furnish proof, in no way agreeable—of the degree of insanity to which the intellectual flower of a nation can reach, because of

THE FANATIC ADMIRATION FOR A SOCIAL OR POLITICAL THEORY.

Brissot, the Chief of the Girondists, when he was but an enthusastic Royalist, had found long before Proudhon, that property was theft. He was for correcting the injustice of this institution by the natural right of theft. Stranger still, he maintained that Cannibalism was natural and justifiable, since in the kingdom of Nature sheep do not spare the insects they find in the herbs, and that the wolf and man eat sheep. What more natural then, than for all creatures to feed on those of their kind? The language of the Jacobins and of the Girondists is not dead. Ridicule nor disgust have rendered it obsolete. Like Cateline, Nero and Richard III it has been rehabilitated. Tocqueville considered democracy as inevitable, but saw it cautiously feeling its way. The thickest eulogies showered on democracy, and which have flooded the low political literature of the Continent and even of England proceed from the works of two writers,

LOUIS BLANC AND LAMARTINE.

Robespierre, the sanguinary pedant, is the hero of the former, the feeble and ephemeral sect of the Girondists that of the latter. It is above all a lavish flattery paid to democracy or King Demos, by those who have fear of it, who would cajole it, or hope to profit by it. To what degree homage should be paid to the multitude was soon understood, since it had become evident that democracy was a form of government. Democracy, being the reverse of monarchy, the way to address the multitude must be the same as that to address the king. The more a sovereign is powerful and jealous, the more unlimited the flattery and the more extravagant the tribute. "May you live for ever O King!" Such was the consecrated formula addressed to a Babylonian or Median monarch. "Your rising to power has been as legitimate and majestic as are the laws of being, and as certain as the decrees of Eternity," says Bancroft the historian, to the American people. This toadyism proceeds often but not always from the most ignoble part of human nature. What seems to us

BASE SERVILITY

passed at Versailles for politeness and education two centuries ago. There is no reason then that our generation should brand such flattery, when addressed to a people and not to a king. It will increase every day with the progress of the scientific way of thinking. Bacon is said to have demeaned with the mighty of the world as with Nature herself. Resist Nature and she smashes you, learn to cajole her and she places her most terrible forces at your service. When you can command a royal favourite by being polite, it is pure folly to be rude to her, though she be a minx. Much of this is to be seen in the dealings of learned and intelligent Members of Parliament when they find themselves in the presence of a multitude.

THE divorce case brought by Robert Osmond Williamson, of the Military Works Department, Calcutta, against his wife, for misconduct with Percival Rebeiro, was dismissed yesterday by Mr. Justice Chitty, who held that the petitioner could not ask for a divorce on the evidence before the Court.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE has taken a distinct step in advance by providing for a preliminary criticism, followed by an informal discussion, of the Provincial Budget by the non-official members before it is finally presented to the Legislative Council. There was perfect justice in the complaint that as the budget was only presented to the Council after it had been definitely settled, in all its details, by Government, the opinions and suggestions of non-official members were of no practical avail; that the discussion was, therefore, hollow, unreal, and, for whatever influence it might have on the Financial Statement, unproductive. Although it was felt that under these conditions the speakers were simply beating the air, the harangues of some of our popular representatives have, nevertheless, been portentously long, embracing at times extraneous, and not exactly relevant, topics. Honourable members will now have more real interest in the budget, and will have an incentive to throw out sound, practical suggestions, in the hope of modifying it agreeably to their wishes. The preliminary conference they will have with the minister in charge of the budget will enable them to have a more correct and clear perception of the financial position of Government, and more intimate knowledge of the reasons by which they were guided in determining the items under various heads of income and expenditure. This plan will serve to clear the air, minimising the chances of misconception, and establishing a mutual understanding, born of a correct knowledge of the opinions and reasons guiding respectively the Government and the popular representatives. As the non-official members cannot reasonably expect that all, or most of their suggestions, will be embodied forthwith in the budget, so they must not be chagrined or disappointed with their scant success. The value of the concession made by Government is not to be measured by the extent to which the popular view is allowed to influence and modify the Financial Statement. It is a concession valuable in itself, as being based upon a principle which, because it is good and wholesome, will assert its sway more and more with the progress of time. The knowledge that the Statement has to pass through the ordeal of the round table conference before it is submitted in its final shape to the Legislative Council, will, on the other hand, have a salutary effect upon responsible officials. The Finance Minister will feel a livelier sense of responsibility and will bestow special and more careful attention on controversial items, with a disposition to harmonize them as far as possible with Indian opinion. Where this cannot be done, he will be prepared beforehand to meet all probable objections. I trust I am not wrong in saying that to the Government of Bombay belongs the distinction of being the first to take this forward move, and it is probable that it is due, in great measure, to the initiative of Sir George Clarke, who is answering the very high expectations formed of him as the head of the administration.

THE POLITICAL PRISONER. IN a notice announcing a lecture by Lala Lajpatrai, on the situation in India, he was introduced and commended to the British public as "political prisoner, educationist and reformer." He was invested with this triple qualification, presumably with his own consent, in order to impress those whom it might concern with his singular merits as a lecturer on things Indian. From a business point of view, it was desirable to parade before the guileless public his special claims on their attention, as it was announced, at the same time, that a collection would be made at the door for expenses and for the sufferers from the Hyderabad floods. It is impossible to tell how many were drawn to the lecture hall by curiosity for the political prisoner, and how many by compassion for the victims of the floods; nor do I know what response was made by the public to this ingenious appeal to their sympathy and tenderness, supplemented by the additional attraction furnished by the information that a preacher of Dr. Clifford's eminence was to take the chair. I do not propose to enter into a detailed examination of the Lala's distinctive titles as contained in the bill. It does not concern us much what claim he has to the title of educationist and reformer. In these days, everyone who takes an amiable interest, enlightened or otherwise, in education is dubbed an educationist, and I suppose Mr. Lajpatrai is styled a reformer owing to his prominent association with the Arya Samaj, which, if the charge made against it is true, does not always confine itself to its legitimate object of religious reform but ventures in the realms of heated politics. It was evidently intended by his friends to rest his highest claim to the admiration of an English audience on the fact of his having been a political prisoner, and so it occupies the place of honour in the catalogue of his qualifications. This device to draw a large house reminds me of the Deccani beggars, sometimes to be found in the streets of Bombay, who go about wearing iron chains in proof of their statement that they are civil prisoners, and piteously appeal to the people around for alms that they might be able to liquidate their debts and regain their liberty. The object in both cases was the same, namely, to excite the compassion of fellow-creatures. Lala Lajpatrai is no longer a political prisoner, but would fain keep up the fiction, like the Indian beggar masquerading in clanking chains. I cannot say how far the catching designation, political prisoner, has succeeded with Radicals in England.

MR. GOKHALE'S INDISCRETION. I DO not know if any such distinctive titles, real, fanciful on fantastic, were advertised in the case of Mr. Gokhale, who held forth at the New Reform Club. I should think that his sturdy sense would scorn to allow such a display on the bill, and, further, he can well afford to stand on his own legs, without any props and crutches to support him. His reputation is greater than that of his colleague from the Punjab, notwithstanding that the latter has secured as immense addition to it by reason of his deportation to Mandalay; and he is also much his superior in ability. While Reuter said nothing about the address of Mr. Lajpatrai, he has considered Mr. Gokhale's utterance worthy of a telegraphic message, and the Press of India has widely commented on it, not because it contains anything new or strikingly sensible, but because it conveys a questionable warning to Government, with an implied threat, should the warning go unheeded. The situation in India, he says, is most serious, but that "if wide reforms were given, the anti-English feeling would disappear," and he adds prophetically, "the next three years would determine the character of Anglo-Indian relations." I must await the receipt of a fuller summary of Mr. Gokhale's address for an interpretation, if it contains any, of this oracular utterance. Surely, it does not mean that if within the next three years wide reforms were not introduced, the anti-English feeling would become more fierce and virulent, and that there would be a wider use of the bomb and the

revolver against the hated alien and the still more hated alien bureaucrat? I am afraid that Mr. Gokhale's words, almost justifying the existence of this feeling, might prove an incentive to the disorders and ill-humours proceeding from it; and unless he has the power of controlling the forces of anarchism his pledge that they would disappear, as soon as the Government have granted "wide reforms," whatever that may mean, is valueless. Publicists of the eminence and reputation of Mr. Gokhale have a higher duty to perform than trifling in this manner with disaffection and sedition. They seem to be rather afraid of wild extremists, and to be nervously anxious to throw a sop to berberus, whether they like it or not. As one of the conditions for the pacification of India, Mr. Gokhale demands an amnesty for political prisoners. Is it right that persons convicted of spreading dangerous doctrines, subversive of government, and fanatics convicted of the crime of attempted assassination, should be liberated, that they might work mischief over again? To say that the pacification of the country depends on the liberation of these offenders clearly means that the country is in league and sympathy with them, and that it is perturbed and incensed on account of the punishment meted out to them. To set them free, in the hope of appeasing their friends and admirers, would be an act of criminal folly and fatal weakness. Political prisoners are of various degrees of culpability, and we may find it in our heart to feel some tenderness for an honest, but misguided, man, if he has not gravely offended, or if there is any proof, of his repenting and reforming. But there should be no "amnesty"—Mr. Gokhale will not say "pardon"—for the persistent seditionary and dangerous agitator. It would be against justice and good government, and the public peace. I rather suspect, that, comparatively moderate Indians are afraid to break openly and boldly with irreconcileables, because they think that the general sense of the constituency to which both parties appeal has a predilection for the latter, and that, consequently, if they came into direct conflict with these men, they would lose whatever hold they have at present on their masters, the public. The dangerous and highly culpable forms of the agitation do receive from the Moderates a formal and halting disapproval. But that is not enough. It is this attitude on their part that has begotten the suspicion that the chasm between the two parties is not so wide but that it can be easily bridged. We want more plain-speaking of the kind reflected in the letter recently addressed by the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta to a friend in Bengal on the Congress and the Extremists opposed to its creed. The policy of running with the hare and hunting with the hound is an unfortunate deviation from the course which is pointed by honest patriotism, and like the east wind, it will blew nobody any good.

THE MALARIA COMMISSION.

It has been demonstrated by the success of experiments conducted in Mauritius, Italy and other countries that mosquitoes and malaria are preventible evils. The difficulties of combatting them in these places cannot, of course, compare with those which would be presented by India, with its enormous area, its immense forests and extensive swamps, and, further, its tropical climate. But it will be feasible for each town and village, as a distinct unit, to purge itself of this scourge peculiar to the tropics, and the success which has been attained elsewhere might have encouraged the Government and the Municipalities of India, long before this, to work on similar lines. I consider the uncommonly severe outbreak of malaria this year in Bombay as a fortunate circumstance in this, that it forcibly drew the attention of the public, as well as public bodies, to the evil, and has led to the appointment by Government of a Commission of inquiry under expert guidance. It appears that it will not be impracticable to render Bombay practically free from malaria. We may be pretty sure that the Commission will not content itself by merely scratching the surface, but will go to the root of the evil, and apply the remedy to its source. I have read with great interest the special article contributed to the "Bombay Gazette" by "R. A." last week, pointing out the directions in which the inquiry may be undertaken by the Commission. Writing with an intimate knowledge of the municipal history of Bombay, he makes it clear that here is not a mere question of treating stagnant waters with kerosine, or of draining off a little pool here and filling in a little swamp there. Patch work of this kind will not be sufficient to exterminate mosquitoes, nor are mosquitoes the sole cause of the fevers, which are designated under the generic term, malaria. As observed by your correspondent with much warmth and vigour, defective drains, the accumulation of subsoil water, and the situation of the Love Grove Pumping Station, are among the main contributary causes of what may be more aptly described as Bombay fever. If the inquiry were thus to embrace the whole question of the sanitation of Bombay, it must end with a proposal for heroic remedies entailing enormous expenditure. It will, moreover, prove a valuable adjunct to the general scheme of the improvement of the City, now under the consideration of Government.

DION.

SIR LAWLEY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 9.

The Governor will leave Guindy by motor-car on the 14th instant on a tour to Cuddapah, Kurnool and Guntur districts. He will return to Madras on the 23rd idem.

THE EXAMINATION FRAUDS.

Machineman Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 9.

Rajagopal, a machineman in the service of the S. F. C. K. Press, who was charged with the theft of the Matriculation and B. A. Examination papers of the Madras University, was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR.

Expert to be Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 9.

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council, in reply to a question by the Hon'ble the Rajah of Kurpam, Government stated that they had applied to the Secretary of State for the services of an expert in connection with the Vizagapatam Harbour.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The "Swarajya" Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 9.

Mr. Rustomji, Sessions Judge of Allahabad, assisted by three assessors, was occupied on the 7th and 8th instant in trying one Babu Ram Hari, proprietor, printer and editor of the "Swarajya" newspaper, on three charges of sedition. The accused conducted his own defence, while the Crown was represented by Mr. Wallach, Government Advocate, and Pandit Suraj Nath, Government Pleader.

The evidence was to the same effect as produced before the committing Magistrate and already reported. The subjects of the charges were—(1) An article entitled "Bomb or Boycott," which appeared in the "Swarajya" issue of the 22nd August; (2) an article entitled "The Tyrant," which appeared on the 19th of September; and a political ode, which was published in the issue of 26th September.

The "Swarajya" is a weekly Urdu paper, having a circulation of between 1,100 and 1,200 copies. Most of the subscribers are residents of the Punjab. Its subscription is only Rs. 2 per annum, including postage.

The accused admitted that he was the editor, proprieter and printer of the paper, but denied that the articles and ode were seditious or directed against the Government.

At the conclusion of his address, two assessors found him guilty of the offences charged, whilst one was of opinion that he was not guilty.

The Sessions Judge intimated that he would deliver judgment on the 18th instant.

The "Deshasewak" Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 9.

The assessors—one a Parsi and the other a Mahratta—in the "Deshasevak" Sedition Case at Nagpur have found the editor, Kolatkar, guilty under Section 124 A., I. P. C.

Judgment will be given on Saturday.

A BOMB AT SATARA.

Placed on a Pleader's Table.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, DECEMBER 9.

On information supplied by Mr. Phansalkar, pleader, that an explosive, apparently resembling a bomb, was left by a feigned client in his residence, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. Pimple of the Criminal Investigation Department, and Usman Nathu, Police Inspector, appeared promptly last night and confiscated the bundle. The local police are hard at work trying to trace the author of this dastardly attempt.

THE NAGPUR OUTRAGE.

Protest from Jubbulpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 9.

At a meeting of the citizens of Jubbulpore called at the instance of the Hitcarni and Malguzari Sabhas, the following resolutions were passed:—"That this meeting record their sense of the deepest resentment at, and strongest abhorrence of, the wicked and cowardly outrage on the marble statue at Nagpur of her late Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria, a memorial raised by the people of these Provinces; that the Hitcarni and the Malguzari Sabhas be authorised by this meeting to collect by subscriptions from the citizens of Jubbulpore, the sum of Rs. 500 to be offered as a reward to the person who may trace the offender on perpetrator of the foul outrage; and that the Presidents and Secretaries of the Hitcarni and Malguzari Sabhas be authorised to represent to the Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, the desirability of removing the Oomti police outpost to a suitable place near the statue of her late Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria in this town, so that the statue may be better watched and guarded."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Rhano Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th December 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil				
Tabacan ...	8	12	55 p.m.	1	57
Suez	8	2	10 p.m.	0	33

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are subject to censure. (23-11-08.)

Offices on land lines Haitu (West Indies) still closed. Telegrams cannot be accepted except for Cape Haitu Mole, St. Nicholas and Port An Prince (27-11-08.)

SPORTING NEWS.

POLO.

The Alderson Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 9.

Four games were played to-day in the presence of a large gathering in the Pavilion. The three Cavalry teams as usual had the better of their opponents, and the Sappers played a brilliant game against the Gunners, although they played one man short.

FIRST GAME.

26TH CAVALRY NO. 2 VS. M. I. NO. 2.

Umpires—Major Barlow and Lieutenant Cragg.

1ST CHUKKER.—From the start the Cavalry attacked the M. I. posts, and in spite of a splendid defence by the M. I. they had a brilliant run up to within shooting range, and Faunce getting on to the ball, shot a goal. Two minutes later the Cavalry was again worrying the M.I. at the latter's end, and before the M. I. knew exactly where they were, hit a second goal, when the chukker ended.

26th Cavalry No. 2. ..... 2 goals.
M. I. No. 2 ..... Nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—Clayton met the ball and at once cleared with it to the M. I. end, where Faunce came up and hit a goal. The next instant Clayton had a long range shot for goal, but missed. The Cavalry, however, maintained the attack, and in another minute placed a second goal to their credit and even a third one on point of time.

26th Cavalry No. 2 ..... 3 goals.
M. I. No. 2 ..... Nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—A minute after the start Chaytor cleared with the ball up to the M. I. end and hit a goal at long range, and on changing ends Faunce took up the running and found an opportunity to score without much opposition. A third goal was scored by the Cavalry the next minute and a fourth soon after.

26th Cavalry No. 2 ..... 4 goals.
M. I. No. 2 ..... Nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—Re-playing from near the Cavalry goal, the M. I. at once rushed the posts and scored for the first time. The Cavalry returned the compliment the next minute by hitting two goals in quick succession. Then Hesketh-Smith for the M. I. forced the pace and got well within range of the Cavalry posts, but the situation was saved by the Cavalry, when the chukker closed.

26th Cavalry No. 2 ..... 2 goals.
M. I. No. 2 ..... 1 goal.
Score:—
26th Cavalry, scratch ..... 11 goals.
M. I. No. 2, plus 4 ..... 5 goals.

SECOND GAME.

26TH CAVALRY NO. 1 VS. MINERS.

Umpires.—Major Martin and Captain Orton.

1ST CHUKKER.—Moir at once cleared with the ball to the Miners' end, but before he could get near enough to goal the Miners galloped up and hit back to the centre, from where Moir again drove it up to the Miners' posts, and Summers getting on to it, hit a goal. He did likewise the next minute. Loring then got away with the ball to the Cavalry end, but he was caught up by Hakum Sing, who galloped down to the Miners' end, closely followed by Summers, who got the final shot and scored on point of time.

26th Cavalry No. 1 ..... 3 goals.
Miners ..... Nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—Soon after the start the Cavalry hit a goal and then Swinburne for the Miners had a shy for goal, but missed, when Moir got on to the ball and with a really brilliant run down the field hit a goal. A minute later the chukker ended.

26th Cavalry No. 1 ..... 2 goals
Miners ..... Nil

3RD CHUKKER.—From a series of very fast gallops up and down the field during which neither side had much of an advantage the Miners at length got up to within shooting range of the Cavalry posts; but an attempt to score was frustrated by Mowatt, who rode up in time and hit the ball out of its dangerous proximity.

26th Cavalry No. 1 ..... Nil
Miners ..... Nil

4TH CHUKKER.—A minute from the start the Cavalry worked up to the Miner's end, and from some very sticky play at the mouth of the goal shot the ball through, and a minute later they scored a second goal. Then followed some very hard and fast riding till the Miners got up to the Cavalry posts and Loring hit a goal just as the chukker closed.

26 Cavalry No. 1 ..... 2 goals.
Miners ..... 1 goal.
Score:—
Cavalry, scratch ..... 8 goals.
Miners, plus 3 ..... 4 goals.

THIRD GAME.

26TH CAVALRY NO. 3 VS. R. F. A. NO. 2.

Umpires.—Major Hocken and Captain Ramsden.

1ST CHUKKER.—From the throw in the Cavalry were at once up at the Gunner's end, where three successive shots for goal went wide. The Jemadar was on to the ball next, and from an exciting scrum in front of the Gunners' goal scored. In another instant they hit a second goal.

26th Cavalry No. 3 ..... 2 goals.
R. F. A. No. 2 ..... Nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—Five minutes after the start the Cavalry found their way up to the Gunners' end and hit a goal, and the next instant hit another. Then followed some fast gallops till the Cavalry again approached the Gunners' end, and Popham getting on to the ball placed a third goal to the credit of the Cavalry on point of time.

26th Cavalry No. 3 ..... 3 goals.
R. F. A. No. 2 ..... Nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—The Cavalry went away at once to the Gunners' end, where Collins attempted to score, but the Gunners dashed forward in the nick of time and cleared to the opposite direction, when Mul Sing pounced upon the ball and with a clear run down the field let drive for goal but missed the shot. A minute later the chukker ended.

26th Cavalry No. 3 ..... Nil.
R. F. A. No. 2 ..... Nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—The instant the ball was in play the Cavalry drew away to the Gunners' end and scored. Popham was on to the ball next, and getting within range of the Gunners' posts hit a second goal. After two minutes further uneventfull play the chukker ended.

26th Cavalry No. 3 ..... 2 goals.
R. F. A. No. 2 ..... Nil.
Score—
Cavalry, minus 1 ..... 6 goals.
R. F. A, plus 3 ..... 3 goals.

THIRD GAME.

SAPPERS VS. R. F. A. NO. 1.

Umpires—Colonel Wilson and Major Stephen.

1ST CHUKKER.—The moment the ball was thrown in Bremner hit out, and following it up, scored the first goal for the Sappers. A minute later Colone Russell shot in a second goal. The Sappers continued to attack and Bremner hit a third goal on point of time.

Sappers ..... 3 goals.
R. F. A. No. 1 ..... Nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—A minute from the start Bremner had a clean run from midfield right down to the Gunners' post and shot a goal. Some hard and fast gallops characterised the next few minutes' play till the Sappers got within range of the Gunners' goal and scored on point of time.

Sappers ..... 2 goals.
R. F. A. No. 1 ..... Nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—The Sappers at once rushed the Gunners' posts and hit a goal, and were within an ace of scoring the next instant, but Bremner just missed his shot by an inch off the post. A series of gallops up and down the field followed, till the chukker ended.

Sappers ..... 1 goal.
R. F. A. No. 1 ..... Nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—The Sappers took possession of the ball and at once cleared with it to the Gunners' end, but Colonel Russell, in letting drive for goal, hit behind the line. The Gunners had a similar experience a minute later. Then Colonel Russell had a run down the field, but before he could get near enough to the Gunners' posts the latter caught him up and saved.

Sappers ..... Nil.
R. F. A. No. 1 ..... Nil.
Score—
Sappers and Miners No. 1 ..... 5 goals.
R. F. A. No. 1, plus 4 ..... 4 goals.

HOCKEY.

Divisional Tournament.

THE FINALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 9.

The Final between the 64th Pioneers and the 66th Punjabis was played to-day when the Pioneers won by 2 goals to 1 after a most exciting contest for the Cup presented by General Richardson two years ago.

Mrs. Alderson presented the Cup to the winners and General Alderson made a brief but impressive speech in regard to the growing popularity of hockey in the Army.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE CRICKET TOUR.

The following is the Programme of the Elphinstone Tour:—

BOMBAY	Dep.	9-30 P.M.	S. T. 12	Dec.
BHARATPUR.	Arr.	5-1 A.M.	14	Dec.
	MATCH		14 & 15	Dec.
	Dep.	12-13 A.M.	16	Dec.
AGRA	Arr.	2-15 P.M.	16	"
	MATCH		17 & 18	"
	Dep.	9-30 P.M.	18	"
DELHI	Arr.	5-20 A.M.	19	"
	MATCH		19	"
	Dep.	10-55 P.M.	19	"
PATIALA	Arr.	9-6 A.M.	20	"
	MATCH		21-22	"
	Dep.	3-2 A.M.	23	"
JAMOO	Arr.	6-4 P.M.	23	"
	MATCH		24 & 25	"
	Dep.	7-32 A.M.	26	"
PESHAWAR.	Arr.	10-1 P.M.	26	"
	HALT		27	"
	Dep.	10-42 A.M.	28	"
ALWAR	Arr.	6-5 A.M.	30	"
	MATCH		30 & 31	"
	Dep.	1-48 A.M.	1	Jan
BOMBAY	Arr.	7-30 A.M.	2	"

THE MISSING SANDHEADS BOAT.

Last Seen at Sunset on Sunday.

CAREFUL SEARCH IN PROGRESS.

Matters looked still less hopeful on Friday with regard to the fate of Mr. Whitt, Chief Officer of the Floating Light vessel "Torch" at the Ridge Light Station, and the eight lascars who formed the crew of the missing boat, which put off on Sunday last, it is believed, for the purpose of fishing. A representative of the "Statesman," who saw Captain Petley was informed that a wireless telegram had been received by him from Captain Lovell, the Commander of the "Guide," saying that the missing boat from the Ridge light vessel was last seen at sunset of Sunday evening anchored about three-quarters of a mile S. W. by S. of the light vessel, but that she had disappeared and was not visible on Monday morning.

The message went on to say that Captain Lovell expected the "Retriever," which was one of the vessel sent out in search by Captain Petley, that very afternoon as she was returning to Sandheads that night to re-coal. Further instructions were then asked, in their absence of which Captain Lovell intended to leave for the coast below False Point, this morning.

The "Retriever" has already searched the coast between the Ridge and False Joint, and instructions have been wired to Captain Lowell agreeing with his suggestion to proceed with the "Guide" and sweep the coast below False Point as there is a possibility of the boat having been driven in that direction, having regard to the weather conditions prevailing in the Bay at the time of its disappearance

It seems a great pity that the fact was not or could not be communicated to Captain Petley till the third day after the frail jollyboat with its insufficient crew had been lost to sight, but it is likely that the boat was expected in every moment and every one was very disinclined to report a matter which under any circumstances entailed very serious consequences, as there is a very stringent rule which prevents the launching of a boat except for the purpose of saving life. A breach of this rule is punishable with dismissal.

Naturally the utmost anxiety is felt, for if she has been carried out to sea by a strong current, as is quite possible, the unfortunate men must be in in dire straits, for they had taken no food or drink with them.

It is hoped, however, that they have been able to make the coast, or that the boat may have been sighted by one of the outward bound steamers, which have left Calcutta within the last few days, rescued and carried off to Rangoon or Colombo, in which case it will be a day or two longer before news can reach the city.

Captain E. W. Petley, received a telegram yesterday morning from Captain F. A. Lovell, on board the R.I.M. steamer "Guide" from False Point saying that he had ordered the survey steamer "Retriever" under the command of Captain Parker, to proceed along the coast to Gopalpore to see if he could find any trace of Mr. F. C. Witt and the seven lascars who are in the missing boat. No further news had been received up to 3 p.m.

BELLA VISTA—ARCADES OMNES.

Signor Buona Ventura—Mr. Goodchance, there's a Bunyanesque flavour about the name—lives at Bella Vista in the little known but historic island of Ischia, some two hours' voyage from Naples. Bella Vista, Belleone, Fairview—how many pretentious stucco villas, with a prospect over some dreary mud-flat, some fugitive scape of leaden sea, so dub themselves! But the little house of Buona Ventura has a right to its name. The building itself is modest enough—flat-roofed, white-washed, one-storied, three-roomed. In the distance with the dark markings of windows in white walls it shows like a die shaken out among the green vines from some celestial dice-box. But, in its position in the splendour and sweep of its prospect, it is unique—l'unico posto, as Ventura says. In front the green vines run steeply to the sea some six hundred feet below. Behind, the rough volcanic ridge of Monte Epomeo frets a sky of unfathomable blue. On the left, a kilometre away, the litte barbour of Porto Ischia—in shape a perfect horseshoe—with its fringe of bright faced buildings, glitters in the sunlight. From the height of Bella Vista, it appears, with its mirrored water, with the smooth movement of its pleasure boats, its tiny break-water and microscopic lighthouse, an elaborate and charming toy. Beyond again rises the castellated rock of Ischia, now abandoned save for a solitary wine-grower, but once a city of some 10,000 souls, an outpost against the Saracens, and the home of Vittoria Colonna. And further still, if the day be clear, the couched mass of Capri bars the horizon, with, here and there, a cluster of white houses clinging, like limpets, to its rugged sides. Full in front, with smooth flowing contours, rises Vesuvius, garlanded no longer by menacing smoke wreaths, but crowned with a peaceful canopy of fleecy clouds. Every hour, every period of the day, brings its fresh revelation of beauty. In the early morning the volcano and the staged hills behind stand out black and clear-cut against the carmine splendours of the advancing dawn. But as the sun rises free of the eastern hills, contours soften, and a mist of pearl floats among the islands veiling a pearlgrey sea, where the black hulls of tiny fishing-boats float like becalmed insects. As the day wears on to noon, the mists shift and rvelt, and the pearl of the sea changes to a changing and lustrous opal.

In the breathless immobility of the Italian noon, the Mediterranean, in its intricate arabesque of purples and greens and violets, seems a vast tesselated floor. In the evening, the sun at its setting strikes sudden fires from distant windows in Capri, and the moon rises like a conflagration behind the mountains of Sorrento. On moonless nights, the darkness has hardly fallen before a red light shines out on the sea towards Procida, then another and another, in a long line like the lights of a city street. These are the torches of the fishermen that will be extinguished only at the coming of the dawn.

Such is the view from Bella Vista, the home of Buona Ventura, of Giovannina his wife, of Luisella his daughter, and, for these summer months, of us his guests. For Bella Vista is a little wayside restaurant and pension—though of the most primitive nature. For Ventura is first and foremost a wine-grower, and a hotel-keeper only, as it were, in his spare moments. Our dining-room is the trellised arbour that looks over the green vines to the sea—our table a slab of rough stone. Luisella dark-eyed, long-lashed, olive-chucked, waits on us. With her robust, developed figure and womanly air, you would give her nineteen years at the least. There is even to be detected a charming little shadow above the red lips. It is only when she answers your questions, shy and eager-eyed that you realise she is still a little girl. As a matter of fact, her fourteenth birthday is still in a vague future, some months distant. Her thirteen years have been passed in this little island, almost within the gates of her home. She has never been to Naples, never seen a train or tramway, never even visited her grandfather, who has a vineyard only five miles away. Some day we shall take her with us to Naples, and enjoy her enjoyment. Giovannina, square and brown a daughter of the fields, is our cook, and Ventura himself brings us the limpid wine fresh drawn from the great barrels in his cool, funnelled cellar. No sooner have we "destroyed"—to use his own idiom—one bottle than a second appears on the table. He takes a sort of Scriptural gusto in the making and the drinking of wine. He guarantees it the juice of the grape—succe d'uva—"come Iddio lo fece," he adds—as God made it. There's not a headache in a hogshead, he says in effect, only much more prettily. For he assures us that, however much we drink—and the more the better—we will rise to-morrow "fresco come ana rosa"—as fresh as any rose. Often in the evening, when his work in the vineyard is over, he drinks a glass with us. I love to hear him talk, there is something so sane, so sweet, so simple about the man. His conversation is full of quaint rustic aphorisms, jingling proverbs, learned from his father, who must have been a character in his day. He lived, Ventura is never tired of telling us, to the age of ninety-five, and even then died only as the result of an accident. From him, I fancy, his son inherited his clear eyes, robust frame, and simple creed. Like so many of the older generation in Southern Itlay, Ventura is an "alfabeto"—can neither read nor write—is learned only in the kindly lore of the fields and vines. In an age of rampant Socialism he is a firm believer in established order. "Bisogna rispettare per essere rispettato"—to be respected one must know how to respect—is a saying often on his lips. On this conception of social order he based one night—in an unconscious syllogism—his belief in "Signor Iddio," raising his hat as he pronounced the name. "I," he said, with a glance at Luisella standing bright-eyed at the door, "am the head of my family. Above me come the 'Signori'—the gentlefolk—and above them the Government, whose head is the King, and to, whom shall the King pay allegiance save to 'Signor Iddio.'"

Unlike most Italian peasants, Ventura is the least mercenary of men. He keeps no accounts with us, and presents no bills. He is almost exasperating at times with his reiterated assurance that whatever "you" are pleased to give will satisfy "him," Yet were he more businesslike he might reap a golden harvest in the short Ischian season. The Neapolitan nobility picnics under the vines, eats—with its fingers—the stewed rabbit for which Giovannina is famous, and drinks Ventura's health in his own good wine. One redletter day a Cabinet Minister with some forty relatives and satellites feasted Homerically in the arbour from four o'clock till moon-rise. As he left—with a promise to pay the bill—he called Ventura to him, pinched his ear and gave him two cigars. "Venturiello mio," said the greatman "mi raccomando, fatti quest a barba"—"Little Ventura mine, take my advice, and get a shave." The delicious intimacy of the diminutive Ventura treasured, but the two cigars, of a mellow Cabinet flavour, as I can vouch, he pressed on me. But 'O Minister,' as Ventura terms him in his truncated Neapolitan dialect, had other recommendations to make. "You could make your fortune, little Ventura," he had affirmed, "were you but more businesslike. But you aren't born to make money; you are born to work." And well might he recognise Ventura as no hard-bargainer, for the bill presented him, painfully drawn up and transcribed in Luisella's most careful hand, was little over 100 lire—£4— and the Minister's party had accounted for over six dozen bottles of old wine.

Yes, the old man is not of his time, and distined, I suppose, to the fate of all anachronisms. It can be a matter of a few years only and Bella Vista will have changed name and nature. Where the three-roomed cottage stands will rise a pretentious Hotel Bellevue, the trained shuffle of a black-coated automaton will replace the clatter of Luisella's clogs, and a white-capped chef will reign in Giovannina's kitchen. Ah well! che volete fare! as Ventura says. At least we shall have had out summer in Arcadia.

HOW TO SEE YOURSELF SING.

Down in the throat at the back of the "Adam's Apple" lies the main secret of the most wonderful musical instruments in existence—a delicate bit of nature's mechanism which enables you to accomplish with a single "pipe" infinitely more than two or three dozen of a church organ's pipes can do, except in combination.

Considered merely as a mechanical contrivance, our vocal apparatus is sufficiently marvellous. Yet it is only now that science has found out how it really works—discovery on the subject being attributable mainly to the invention of certain ingenious devices for looking into the throat and the cavities behind the face.

Odd though it may seem, up to a short time ago nobody had ever beheld the voice-box—the sound producing organ—of a living person. The reason was merely that nobody could see far enough down his own or anybody else's throat. Accordingly notions in regard to its manner of working were pure guess. Nowadays, however, with the help of the contrivance called a "laryngoscope," the whole apparatus can be viewed at leisure.

One day, not many years ago, a celebrated European singer and teacher of singing, named Manuel Garcia, was trying to look into his throat after this fashion. He wanted to see his own larynx, or voice-box, in operation. The effort was by no means successful. But, finally, after puzzling over the problem for a while he hit upon an entirely new and very ingenious idea. He fastened a little disc-shaped mirror on the end of a stick a foot long and thrust it into his mouth in such a way as to place it beneath the "uvula." Then, with the help of an ordinary hand mirrow he threw a reflected beam of sunlight upon the little mirror. For the first time a living larynx was disclosed to the human eye. Not only this, but Garcia could actually see himself sing.

The larynx is at the upper end of the windpipe. It is a wedge-shaped box, lined with a continuation of the same mucous membrane that lines the mouth. It has two lips of fibrous tissue, called vocal cords, which are controlled by special muscles. As these lips are elongated, shortened, or made tense, they vibrate in various ways, with corresponding differences in the sounds produced.

The upper part of the larynx opens directly into the back of the mouth. In front of it is a V-shaped plate of cartilage with the point of the V turned forward, the projection forming what is known as the "Adam's Apple"—an unbeautiful prominence that in women is fortunately so slight as to be rarely noticeable. A woman's voice-box is smaller than a man's, and its muscles are weaker—hence the higher and sharper tones of the instrument.

The space between the two vocal cords is called the "glottis." It is triangular when the throat is in repose, but varies constantly in form and size with the breathing and the emission of the voice. Each of the vocal cords—or lips, as they might properly be termed—has one free edge, and in vibrating they act much like "reeds" in certain musical instruments. In fact, the glottis, with its two vibrating lips, corresponds pretty well with the familiar double reed of the hautboy.

The human face might be compared to a mask, and behind it are great cavities—the nasal passages, the mouth and the box-like space in the rear called the "pharynx." These serve as resonating cavities, modifying and rendering sonorous the sounds that issue from the throat and strike against them. But there are also many hollow spaces in the bones of the face, all of which communicate directly or indirectly with the nasal passages, and which serve as supplementary resonators.

It will thus be understood how the air from the lungs, thrown in a blast through the windpipe, strikes the vocal cords, causes them to vibrate as it rushes out, and, reverberating from the roof of the mouth and the nasal passages, issues from the lips as sound. This sound is modulated in ways infinitely diverse by changes in the shape of the mouth, effected by the muscles controlling the cheeks and lips. The tongue, too, plays its part, and so likewise does the soft palate.

The tongue-like "uvula" is an appendage of the soft palate which hangs down into the back of the mouth. This palate can be drawn up and back until it shuts off the nasal passages from the throat. You can close it at will. Say the word "ebb," and it shuts. But so long as you hold it in this position you cannot say the letters M. or N. Try it for yourself, and you will find it rather curious. If you have a dose of disagreeable medicine to take, say "ebb" and you will hardly taste it—the reason why being simply that the perception of flavour depends largely upon the olfactory sense, which is cut off by the means described. It ought to be made clear that what we call the voice is produced wholly and exclusively by the larynx at the upper end of the windpipe. If this little box were removed from your throat you would be dumb. All the lungs do is to furnish the wind and the windpipe is useful only to carry the current of air through the voice-box—so far as the production of vocal sounds is concerned. As for the cavities behind the mask of the face they do nothing but modify the sound that issues from the larynx. It is the resonators of the head that makes the quality, or "timbre." It is by the timbre that we are able to distinguish the voice of one person from that of another.

As the space between the vocal cords in more or less narrowed, and the cords themselves more or less tense, the sounds produced are either grave or sharp. We have our own vocal cords under such perfect control, through the muscles provided for that purpose, that we are able at will to govern their vibrations within certain limits. For a low note in the base they may vibrate fifty times a second, while the highest note in the register of a soprano singer may run up nearly to 2,000 vibrations per second.—"Science Siftings."

THE STEINHEIL MYSTERY.

Strange Search for Two Americans in Sandals.

The efforts of the police to unravel the Steinheil murder mystery, says a Paris telegram to a Home paper, involve a curious story of how two Americans in sandals were searched for by the authorities assisted by Mme. Steinheil. The Americans are a journalits and a sculptor respectively. The sculptor is a little man, with black hair and very dark eyebrows, and the journalist has blue eyes and a golden-red beard.

Mr. Steinheil was a well-known artist. On May 31st he and his wife's mother. Mme. Jatty, strangled with a cord, and Mme. Steinheil only escaped with her life owing to the fact that she fainted, and the murderers left her for dead. On the day of the murder the sculptor left Paris with sandals on his feet and a satchel on his back, and went by train to Pontarier, where he met the journalist. The two went for a walking tour in the Switzerland and returned to Paris. What happened on their return was told by Mme. Steinheil, in an interview to-day.

"Both men were suspected" she said, "and one day while I was still so ill that I could scarcely walk, the police made me disguise myself as a dressmaker's apprentice, and go with two detective to watch the journalist's house. After two days' wait we saw him. I will not swear that he was one of the men I saw the night of the murder, but I will swear that the blue eyes and the golden-red beard were so like the beard and eyes of the man who stood over my bed on that terrible night that I could scarcely keep from shrieking."

Later Mme. Steinheil was confronted with the sculptor at the Opera Comique, and although he did not wear a beard (as he did before he went to Switzerland), she declares that the eyes reminded her of the eyes of the second murderer.

Mme. Steinheil has been informed that the two men have proved a complete "alibi." The search still continues for the murderers on the slender clues furnished by the wife of the murdered man.

THE GREAT "LICHTHUNGER."

Blind Children's Craving for Light.

"Lichthunger" (light hunger) is the expressive phrase just coined by a German professor of optical science to describe the strange propensity of every blind baby to tear from its sightless eyes the veil that interposes between its brain and the light of day. It is now known from actual observation that every blind child under the age of four years seeks to satisfy its craving for light, but physicians deride the statement and some deny that blindness exists among infants at all. Sometimes the utmost vigilance is needed to prevent the sightless babes from unconsciously mutilating themselves.

Nurseries for blind children are not well informed on the subject. In ninety instances out of a hundred where inquiries were instituted, it was discovered that the blind children under the age of eight were regarded as imbecile, and that to restore them to anything approaching a normal mental condition was looked upon as hopeless as it would be to let a ray of reason into the brain of a congenital idiot. To the attendants the physical symptoms exhibited by the blind child were unanswerable arguments. The facial grimaces; the disposition to remain in one position for weeks at a time; the inability to use the legs in locomotion; the unnatural sounds uttered, and lastly the terrible digging at the eyeballs were taken as proof positive of complete and hopeless imbecility. This prognosis was borne out where the subject received no care and was permitted to grow up like a weed, but when the investigators gained permission to try their own method of treatment there came a startling revelation.

It was a wearisome and patience-trying task, but it demonstrated a fact that has resulted in the rescue of hundreds of blind children from the imbecile class.

IDIOTS MADE INTELLIGENT.

The first lesson imparted to the dormant brain of the child was that it possessed arms and legs, for no blind baby ever lived that employed these members for their proper uses unless it was taught. The seeing child watches other babies walk and seeks to imitate them, or it is encouraged to take the first step by seeing the outstretched arms of its mother. It sees mother clap her hands; it sees mother smile and shake her head and strives to imitate, but the baby, deprived of the most prepious of the five senses cannot intimate what is does not see, and the awakening of the sleeping brain must be through the sense of touch. A blind baby never extends its arms. It never tries to creep like the seeing baby. It never tries to walk.

Mother love wrongly directed is largely responsible for the deplorable state into which the blind child gradually drifts. Because it cannot see, it is kept carefully in one place until finally it has grown into a mass of breathing clay—a growing vegetable. Kept in one place for six months or a year all signs of intelligence vanish, and the mother gradually comes to the awful belief that her child is not only blind, but an idiot. Substitute a workhouse attendant for the mother and you will realise the ultimate fate of a blind child with a normal, healthy brain.

Eight of the brightest children in one kindergarten were pronounced to be hopeless idiots by presumed competent authority when they were handed over to the expert nurses. One little waif, now nearly three, had the expression of an animal when he was taken in. He did not know he possessed arms or legs. Now he knows he has both, and knows how to use them in a wrestling match with another child who was scarcely considered worth feeding because he was looked upon as an imbecile without brains enough to know how to swallow his food. Now he walks all over the house and grounds with as much confidence as a seeing child, and he recognises and names every other inmate by the sense of touch.

MODEL MATINEE HATS.

Dainty Bonnets that fit Closely to the Head.

The problem of the matinee hat has been solved by the creator of the "Merry Widow" hat—M. Lewis, of Regent Street.

"The chief object in evolving the perfect matinee hat is to make it suitable to every face," said M. Lewis to a press representative. "I think I have at last succeeded in surmounting this difficulty." Here are the tiny hats, so chic and smart that they would brighten any face worn under them. "I want," he added with emphasis, "the ladies of England to be the leaders of this new fashion, and then for Paris to follow their example."

All the models fit closely to the head, and are light, dainty, and thoroughly artistic. The first model displayed was of blue "Nattier Salamba," of a filmy, shimmering substance. The sides were adorned by great stars of jet with dropping jet ornaments.

A tiny Empire bonnet, made entirely of large imitation pearls, Marie Stuartshaped, was finished by a black aigrette at the side—a thing of

BY THE WAY.

LORD MAYOR'S PROCESSION—A PROTEST

The "Law Times" enters a strong protest against the "useless procession," and the inconvenience it causes in different directions, on Lord Mayor's Day. People could only get to the Law Courts with the greatest difficulty, "and the ringing of the bells was a nuisance to those in the neighbourhood who had brain-work to accomplish": Busy men in the City were in some cases still more incommoded by the dislocation of the ordinary arrangements of commercial life. To those with any sense of congruity, the spectacle of the chief magistrate of the greatest city in the world being accompained through the streets with such tag-rag and bobtail as that which is produced every November is something to excite contempt. Our contemporary further likens the Show to "a third-rate provincial circus," and thinks a more dignified accompaniment to the beginning of the mayoralty is possible. The "Law Times" is by no means alone in its opinion.

AN INTERESTING VISITOR.

A picturesque ecclesiastical pontentate is visiting London at the present moment in the person of Mar Ignatius Abdullah, the "Jacobite" Patriarch of Antioch. Mar Ignatius is a prelate of charming presence and great intellectual gifts, and has come to England for the purpose of furthering the education of his people. The "Jacobites," who form his flock, are a sect of "Monophysite" Eastern Christians, but no longer cling closely to the ancient heresy that caused their separation from Orthodox Christendom.

A PLEA FOR THE FAIRIES.

We all owe a great debt to the Fairies, but how do we show our gratitude? The question is asked by Mr. H. M. Walbrook in the "Pall Mall Magazine:" Christmas after Christmas reckless makers of pantomimes seize upon immortal stories, the gifts of the Fairies, distort and mangle them, remove all the beauty and poetry from them, and present them in a form in which they become entirely unrecognisable. They offer us as Fairies figures no more like Fairies than they are like cricket-bats. They say and sing words which a Fairy would never have sanctioned, and do things at the mere thought of which a Fairy would open her wings and fly away. From beginning to end the old type of fairy-story keeps the reader in a fever of curiosity as to what is going to happen next. But has anyone ever known it to have that effect in a pantomime?

FAIR-PLAY.

Mr. Walbrook puts in a plea for fair-play to the Fairies: Is it very surprising (he says) that the old-fashioned enthusiasm of children for the pantomime is dying out; that the silvery peals of childish laughter and murmurs of childish wonder that one used to hear at the pantomime in years gone by so seldom charm one now; and that the most splendid scenery in the world is not solid compensation for an indifferently told story acted by men dressed as women and women dressed as men? All that is wanted is, Mr. Walbrook thinks, loyalty to the Fairies and to their gifts.

AN AMAZING MILLIONAIRE.

The American multi-millionaire is indeed a man of surprises. It is not long since we read that Mr. Charles M. Schwab, the fabulously wealthy "Steel King," had made a wedding gift of four million dollars to his sister; now we learn that he has sold his horses, dismissed his army of servants, closed his magnificent New York palace, and gone into the country to retrench. Less than thirty years ago Mr. Schwab was serving behind the counter in a small grocery store at Braddock for a few dollars a week, as a preliminary to driving stakes for the Carnegie Company at a dollar a day. While he was still in the thirties he was credited with a salary of 800,000dols. a year; and at forty, his holding in the company for which twenty years earlier he had driven stakes was estimated at nearly 40,000,000dols.

THE POKER AND THE FIRE.

How many people know that the practice of laying the poker against the top bar of the firegrate to induce a draught is sound scientifically? Mr. A. H. Gibson has been explaining the matter to the Manchester Literary and Scientific Society. The results of some experiments he had made were thus stated: It became clear that in practically every case the draught, over the region measured, was very sensibly increased by the presence of the poker, the proportional effect being greater with the smaller inclination of the poker. The effect was even more marked at a short distance past the tip of the poker than in the plane containing the tip. In one experiment the draught was increased by as much as 83 per cent.

AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. Gibson holds that the explanation of the phenomenon is to be found in the fact that when a current of air impinges on a fixed body eddies are formed on its leeward side, where a region of low pressure (below that of the atmosphere) in consequence exists: There is a tendency to inward flow towards this from all surrounding regions, accompanied by a consequent inward and upward flow towards and along the under side of the poker and towards the fire, this taking place along its whole length, but particularly from its lower end, which is shielded from the direct influence of the draught. In addition to this the air which is deflected by immediate contact with the upper surface of the poker tends, in virtue of its viscosity, to induce a secondary current in the same direction in the surrounding air. The net result of these combined actions is that a larger volume of air passes the region immediately surrounding the poker, its direction being brought more nearly parallel to the poker.

HAIL JAPAN.

There are some delightful rules of conduct in the official lesson in etiquette which the Governor of Kanagawa Province has issued. He treats of behaviour towards foreigners:

Do not collect around and follow foreigners in the streets or shop-front.

Unreasonable prices must not be asked of foreigners when making purchases.

No dogs must be set on the dogs with foreigners, and their dogs must not be molested by throwing stones, wood, &c.

It should be understood that foreigners are not used to uncovering while in office; that ladies will not take off their hats even at ceremonial places; and that it is the usual custom of foreigners for man and wife to walk the streets hand in hand.

When entering a foreign office your boots should be properly cleared.

When foreigners are playing games or riding bicycles they must not be molested by the throwing of stones, &c., or by obstructing their passage.

In calling upon foreigners, such times should be chosen as are not likely to be inconvenient.

Inquiring the age of foreigners should be avoided unless absolutely necessary.

When a foreigner pulls out his watch and looks at it, you should think that his business elsewhere and that it is time for you to leave.

If all these rules are strictly observed we can imagine an emigration to Japan in search of peace.

MR. R. PETERS, who is in his one hundredth year and who has been mayor and town clerk of the borough, has been made an honorary freeman of Launceston.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS MODES.

The Parisienne elegante does not concern herself very greatly about warm underwear in winter writes our Paris lady correspondent. Hidden under cosy and luxurious furs, in her equally cosy and luxurious automobile, she is quite sufficiently protected, and in her well and sometimes over-warmed house or appartment she is no less independent of woollen underwear. But dainty lingerie is the first love of her heart, and ranks far above dainty grown rich furs, or even diamonds in her estimation. In her school days she gives the subject twice the attention devoted to it by her English fellow pupil, or the round faced, stolid Backfisch of German nationality, whose knowledge of fine needlework is, nevertheless, indisputable, and her only rival in this respect, where the fastidious perfection of every detail of her underwear is concerned, is the American, who has probably spent double the sum of money upon it.

UNDERWEAR IN SILK AND LAWN.

The combination garment has hitherto had next to no success in Paris, but this year it has been practically forced upon Parisiennes by the exigencies of dressmakers, who insist upon fitting the gowns over unbroken lines. Some women are wearing a garment made in soft, thin silk, in white or some pale colour, very carefully fitted to the figure, and forming knickers and bodice in one piece, while it fastens up at the back, and is finished with an elastic that keeps it in place just below the knee. For those who wear the new Directoire corset, which is very long and straight and deep over the hips, a silk maillot is worn underneath, and a cleverly cut petticoat as well. For evening attire this underskirt is the daintiest confection conceivable carried out in the finest nainsook, encrusted with lace and beautifully trimmed, while it is fashioned in one piece, fitting like a skin over the corset, and forming a petticoat somewhat narrow in the skirts Beneath the thin gowns for day wear an under skirt is usually worn of soft satin, sunray pleated and fitting close and flat round the hips, the pleats commencing at the spring of the figure over the hips, and falling in unbroken lines to the feet. Some houses are showing taffetas skirts with very deep flounces of cambric and lace, but the soft satin skirt is first favourite in this connection, while, on the other hand, underskirts are sometimes dispensed with altogether when the tailor-made costume is adopted.

NOVELTIES IN FOOTGEAR.

And speaking of the tailor-made costume, one of the chief points in connection with it is the craze for fanciful footgear. The bootmaker of to-day who specially caters for the lighter vagaries of fashion of this description has almost surpassed himself in the charming studies in chaussures he has managed to evolve of late, and one of the newest ideas which appeals to many women, and which certainly has a very neat and smart effect which would be hard to beat, is that of wearing tops to the boots, which are designed of late to match the toilettes. I have seen bright "Russian violet" tops, as well as others in pale mauve, while there are an endless number of brown tops in every shade, ranging from khaki to tabac, and even red and blue are far from being driven out of court.

MATERIALS WITH WOVEN EMBROIDERIES.

As the days shorten and the cold, even though intermittent, is sometimes more than severe, heavy materials and fancy stuffs are making their appearance. It is not suprising among these to note that manufacturers have found a way of imitating the bands of embroidery which are responsible for so much of the cost of our dresses this season. Amongst the fancy fabries of a lighter nature I have seen a fine "old ivory" voile, which had a band of what looked like embroidery in silvery khaki tones, which formed its border, running the whole length, while an embroidery, in the form of darned motifs was likewise woven into the material, outside the border, with capital effect. Such a material would furnish a costly looking gown for very little, while a variety of dinner, theatre, and smart afternoon toilettes could likewise be obtained with the help of embroidered materials of this description which require very little, if any, additional decoration.

BLOUSES OF DYED AND EMBROIDERED NET.

The lace or embroidered blouse, which was an almost indispensable item of a smart woman's attire only a short while ago, has dropped out of favour, and is suffering a temporary eclipse. Instead, its place is taken by the plain soft cambric shirt, with a few rather wide pleats, and this is finished by the hand-made frilled jabot of hemstitched lace, which cannot be omitted nowadays for any consideration whatever. Dyed and embroidered nets, and especially the soft metal nets which are so high in favour at present, furnish the tops and sleeves of the habilee gown, and these practically represent the choice in blouses for the moment. That the lace blouse will reinstate itself in favour before very long is almost a foregone conclusion, and its present unpopularity is not looked upon very seriously by those in whose wardrobes are some very cherished specimens.

EXIGENCIES OF THE DIRECTOIRE GOWN.

Rumour has it that the Directoire costume is already doomed, and that it will not even remain in favour throghout the winter. So far, however, I see no change in the models, and it almost seems as though Rumour—to put it politely—were upholding her usual character for systematic untruth. All the Paris houses continue to make these really very simple frocks at the same prices, moreover, that they asked for the complicated and lined dresses of two years ago, and, considering the small amount of stuff put into one of these skimpy little garments, the absence of foundation and the scantiness of the trimming, it would seem as though there ought to be a handsome margin of profit somewhere to go into their pockets. On the other hand, however, they require the most immaculate making, and an entire revolution in the cut of the jupe, while no inferior work in this respect could be tolerated for a moment. The smallest mistake will ruin a Directoire gown, and its very simplicity militate against the possibility of covering up a fault; so that taking it all round, the couturiere to-day has probably ample reason for making a considerable charge for her chef d'oeuvre, however small the net cost of the garment may appear to be.

EVENING GOWNS IN GLITTERING FABRICS.

For evening frocks it is still the fashion to glitter and scintillate as though our gowns were fringed with icicles sparkling in the sun. Paillettes have divided the honours with bugles, and mock diamonds are allowed a place in almost every scheme, glinting among the flower designs after the fashion of scattered dewdrops, and powdered over the surface of the material itself. On one of the special nights at the opera, when the beauty and fashion of Paris were gathered together, one of the handsomest gowns was a dark blue net, almost of the tint of a midnight sky, and very simple and sheath-like. This was showered all over with sequins and sparkled and glowed with wonderful effect, the corsage being cut low and showing a small guimpe of the palest pink tulle resting against the skin.

MEN AND MATTERS.

TYRANT AND VICTIM.

There is something strangely impressive in the death at the same time of the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor of China; it is the tyrant and the victim disappearing together—as if her work was completed when he at last was no more; or perhaps as if there came in the end some revelation to her of the hideous part she had played in the poor creature's life. There is a certain irony in the statement that the death of the terrible woman was accelerated by grief at the death of her nephew, which, if true, would point to that late awakening of remorse of which I have spoken. But then one never knows whether this account of her illness, or anything else about her, is true. Thick darkness still encompasses the mysterious city in which dwell the rulers of the Chinese Empire, and official accounts are not to be trusted, they say what they think it is likely the public would like to have said.

A PITIFUL CONTRAST.

Bad, however, as is the lot of our European sovereigns, it is, of course, not so bad as that of the Eastern rulers. Of these Oriental rulers, the most hapless up to the present is the Grand Lama of Thibet—that poor little wretch, chosen when an infant, approached with false and hypocritical worship, and doomed to die whenever he approaches the age when his will might interfere with that of the courtier and priest who has created him. Next to him in wretchedness comes, of course, the Emperor of China. In his case, as in that of the Grand Lama, there is the pitiful contrast between the reality of the position and the professions by which it is surrounded. The Chinese Emperor is officially written and spoken of as if he were the child of God and of Heaven; when he dies, he does not pass from life like an ordinary mortal, but is represented as carried on a dragon's back to the skies which are his home; ministers, when they approach him, have to remain kneeling—in short, he is treated more as a deity than as a man. And, at the same time, there is probably no more abject and cowering slave in the four hundred millions of people who are crushed together in the cities and villages of his vast dominions.

IN LEADING STRINGS.

Created Emperor by the masterful and terrible woman who so curiously died at the same moment as he—the Dowager-Empress—he was always kept by her in leading strings. Once he tried to assert himself, and he appointed to some offices the men who are trying to reform China, and put some new wine into the old bottles, but he was soon pulled up, the reformers were either executed or fled, and he became more of a prisoner and a slave than ever. A poor, puny, delicate, little creature from his birth, he was doubtless so trained as to develop the seeds of decay, moral and physical in his system. When he was still a boy, he was married to a wife chosen also by the masterful woman who had brought him to the throne. There is something ironic in the statement that this poor puny trembling weakling had, in addition, twenty-seven wives of the second rank and eighty-one of the third.

A MAN OF MYSTERY.

Few people ever have seen him. The tradition still prevails that an Emperor's face shall be hidden from the majority of men. He has to make periodical visits to the temples, as the Sultan has to go weekly to the mosque, and elaborate precautions are taken to drive everybody away from the route over which he has to pass; the roads are cleared, heavy hangings drape the fronts of the houses the ground is covered with yellow sand, and everything is arranged so as to free the lofty personage from anything that might offend his eyes; and, as it is put by Mr. Valentine Chirrol, who knows the East so well: "Through the deserted thoroughfares the Son of Heaven flits generally in the stillness of the night like a ghost borne on a lofty palanquin."

TWO PEN PORTRAITS.

Two descriptions have been written of the appearance of the Emperor—one by Mr. Chirrol and one by a German. They agree singularly in the impression they convey of helplessness, listlessness, all the sadness and vacuity of a shrunken and broken being, dead already while pretending to be alive. Here is the picture drawn by the English writer: The Emperor appears to be a sickly youth with a melancholy, but not unattractive, countenance, given to violent fits of passion which he gratifies in a relatively harmless way by smashing his furniture. In the self-imposed seclusion of his palace, within whose precincts only women and eunuchs are allowed to dwell, he holds no communication with the outside world except through the high State officials, who approach him on bended knee to present reports on public affairs in which the necessities of truth are largely subordinated to the considerations of the courtly expediency. The German's portrait is identical: He looked older than he really was and a sorrowful, weary, and rather childish smile played about his month," wrote the German Minister at Pekin, of the Emperor. His face was not entirely wanting in sympathy, but rather betokened indifference, and from its features nothing of interest could be read; in fact, the Emperor impressed me as being self-retrained, cold, apathetic, wanting in capacity, worn out, and as though half dead. I felt that whatever passed before his eyes had not the slightest interest for him, and that it mattered not in the least to him whether he understood the meaning of our interview. In short, a man who wore a look as if life were a burden to him."

TOPSY-TURVY.

Everything is topsy-turvy in China according to our ideas. The Emperor rose at two o'clock in the morning; soon after he was closeted with his ministers; if he had a theatrical performance, it was before noon; like everybody else in that country of fierce labour, he was probably very much overworked for his puny frame; and now while still a youngster, he had passed away; and, I dare say, was not sorry to do so.

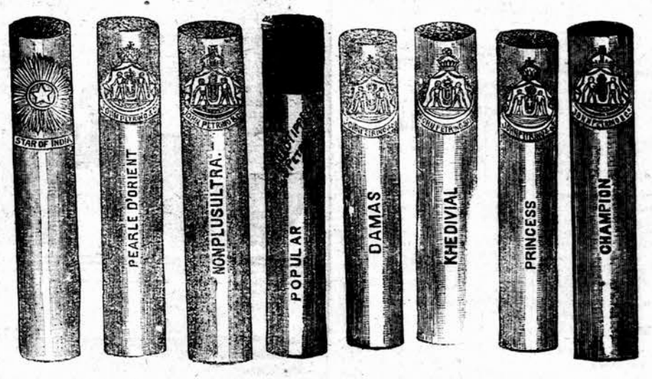
FROM SLAVE TO EMPRESS.

As to the Empress, one has to go to the pages of Gibbon or the "Arabian Nights" to find her likness, either in career or character. Born of people so poor as to be almost beggars, she was sold while still a child into the basest of occupations—the slave-mistress of a Mandarin. She, however, had got from Nature an instinctive gift of tact, a boundless ambition, a greed for power, a want of all human scruple or ordinary feeling; and all these qualities were the more dangerous because they were hidden under the mask of a beautiful face and a perfect figure; brilliant dark eyes shone out from the well-chiselled face; and the smile—it was bewitching, but it was the smile of an actress and a tigress. All Chinese have tremendous power of self-control—they can smile or look impassive and expressionless when their hearts are black with hatred, revenge, and murder; decerum has become one of the sacred, social, and personal tenets of the race. And the Empress practised these universal arts to a degree unexampled even among Chinese men in the perilous heights of power.

A QUEEN'S ADVICE.

The new Archbishop was very popular with the late Queen Victoria, and once, while he was on a visit to Osborne, she said to him: "I hear excellent accounts of your work at Portsea, and I find that you keep a staff of a dozen curates. You should take to yourself a wife. I believe you would then be able to do with two curates less." "Ah, no, Ma'am," replied Dr. Lang, "if I have a curate who does not suit me I can get rid of him, but I could not do the same with a wife." "True," replied the Queen, "but take my advice and marry. God will give you a good wife." Up to tha present, however Dr. Lang has not taken her Majesty's advice.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India	per 100 Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular,	per 100 Rs. 2-8
Princess	,, ,, 3-0	Non Plus Ultra	,, 2-8
Pearled' Orient	,, ,, 3-4	Khedivial	,, 2-0
Damas	,, ,, 2-4	Champion	,, 1-8

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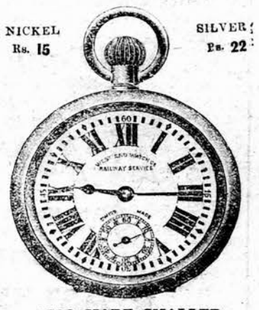

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at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Also lately British-made throughouts, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

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ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits sufficient wages for live Art Catalogues and our Special Offer on Sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 833 LIVERPOOL

Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?

Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race?

That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To TEST DEPT., EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn,
London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer above, the special free bottle of "Harlene" necessary for a practical trial of this application. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage.

Name.....

Address.....

MARTELL'S

To say that a Brandy is better than MARTELL'S is an empty boast; to beat it FOR QUALITY a frank impossibility.

BRANDY

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GOLF BALLS.

300,000 IN USE.

NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "LEADITE" PAINT.

A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.

THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA

ALSO MAKERS OF THE "ZODIAC" AND "HURRICANE" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" PAINTED.

MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.

GOLF BALL MAKERS,

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SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL Valence (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & Co. Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.

DUROZLIN & Co., Agents in Pondicherry.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.] [BOMBAY, Dec. 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 9/16		1/8
3 do. Rentes	97	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	96		1/2
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 3/4	1/8	
*Bar Silver in London ...	22 2/8	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	22 2/8	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	48 3/4		1/8
Exchange on London at Par's...	25·11 1/2	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·47		1/4
do. do. do. New York.	4·83 5/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	2 3/8	1/8	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3/8	1/8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 5/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 7/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 3/4d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/11½ unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver.—Indian Bazaars buying.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	...Steady with fair demand.
Futures ...	... ... Steady.
East Indian ...	... ... Quiet.
Manchester ...	Quiet but steady.
Total Sales ...	...10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 ,,
Imports	...91,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ...	...4·89—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 11/16—1/16

Future Delivery Prices :—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·67	4·67	4·66	4·65	4·65
+01				
	unchgd.		—01	

May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·63	4·66	4·64	4·58
unchgd.		—01	

New York :—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	96,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	75,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	25,000 ,,
Do to Continent	26,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·25+10	
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·64—67	Declined owing to bearish Government Ginners' report and to commission house liquidation.
Do. do. May 8·70—08	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 3/4 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·62—03
Do. do. May 8·67—05
Closing Tone of Spot—Dull.

GINNERS' REPORT.

Washington, Dec. 6.

The United States' Census Bureau gives the amount of Cotton Ginned from the present season's crop up to 1st instant as 11,011,000 commercial bales.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawapore 46 3/4 Dec.-Jan.—H. A. & D.—Buyers—Canal.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 48 Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp —Nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 3-8 unchgd.

Arrivals :—

"Bohemia."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [9TH DECEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Sovs ...	675	Jeddah	H A Yezdi.
Gold Coins ...	67		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. ,, 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. ,, 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. ,, 1st Dec.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

To-day being Council Bill day the Banks are closed early. Quotations opened unchanged at 1s. 3 29-32d for T.T. and demand and 1s 4 3-32d 3 months' Credits. A Bank would give demand at 1s 3 15 16d but there is very little enquiry. An improvement in rates may be expected if the amount of Council bills to be offered next week is not increased. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 29-32d. to 15-16
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 3 1-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	1·95 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	126
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	164

Government Paper :—

The market opened to-day at 94 7-8 ready and 94 13-16 for the settlement. Business has been more active in the Bazaar and during the day quotations have advanced 1-8 both for ready and forward. Calcutta market is unchanged at 95 ready and 94 15-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	...	...	Rs. 95
1st Settlement	...	...	...	,, 94·15

Bullion :—

On Tuesday bar silver in London was unchanged at 22 3 8 for ready and two months' delivery, but New York was 1-8 down at 48 3-8. Locally the market has been firm. Ready bars opened at 57 1-16 ex-duty and have advanced to 57 7-16. Forward rates have also improved and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	57	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	57	6	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	57	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Ginner's figures received this morning compare as under with the previous two years :—

GINNED UP TO 1st DEC.

	Bales.
1908.....	11,011,000
1907	8,243,000
1906.....	10,037,000

During the period from 14th November to 1st December 1,380,000 bales were ginned against 1,043,000 bales in 1907, and 1,465,000 bales in 1906.

Our market opened steady and there is still a fair business doing in the bazaar in covering previous sales. For ready Cotton there was a better demand at Colaba and the offtake showed some improvement. Closing prices are easier as under :—

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 225	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach ...	... 220	1-2 ,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	... 205-6	Jany
Fine M. G. Damanganm-Pulgaon	... 197	,,
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola	... 190	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	... 190	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	... 180	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 177	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... 180	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	... 178	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	... 168	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	...	14,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.
4·64	4·64	4·63	4·62
—61		—03	

Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept
4·63	4·62	4·62	4·61	4·55
—02	—04	—04	—03	—03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The Market is quiet but steady, but very little doing

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8	4	0 B. T.
May	,, 7	15	0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

This market is also quiet, with a small business passing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawapore	... Rs. 8	6	0 B. T.
Apl.-May Brown Delhi	... ,, 7	14	9 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The Market is steady, but there is little demand at present.

We quote :—

Sold White 85p.c	Rs. 44	8	0
Mimbara	,, 45	8	0
Black Katni	,, 41	0	0

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs. 9	10	0 B. T.
Apl.-May	Rs. 9	8	0

Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed :—

Ready	... Rs.	30	0 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	... Rs.	25	0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Ready...	... Rs.	6	10 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Groundnuts—

Rs. 40 8 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May...	Rs.	5	6	6 R. T.
White Pessi 85p.c. ,, ...	,,	5	14	0 ,,

Tone—Quiet but steady.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	... 11,354	bales.
Wheat	... 4,692	cwts.
Linseed	... 820	,,
Rapeseed	... 178	,,
Gingellyseed	... 15,455	,,
Poppyseed	... 104	,,
Groundnuts	... 1,869	,,
Castorseed	... 2,540	,,
Rice	... 21,176	,,
Myrabollams	... 4,140	,,
Cottonseed... ...	... 20,825	,,
Mowraseed... ...	... 618	,,
Gram	... 1,750	,,
Jowar	... 2,505	,,
Maize	... nil	,,

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 9th December :—

Mines.	Shars.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 4 3	£0 5 3
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 15 6	£0 17 0
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 5 0	£0 6 0
Hosur Gold ...	£1	15s. 4d	£0 0 1¼	£0 0 4½
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 1¼	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 3 0	£0 4 0
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 1 9
G. F. Mysore ...	£1	£1	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Heinrock, Ind. ...	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 6	£0 0 9
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 3
Hutti ...	£1	£1	£1 1 3	£1 3 9
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£1 17 6	£2 0 0
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Kempinkti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Mysore Gold ...	10s.	10s.	£4 11 3	£4 16 3
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 1¼	£0 0 4½
Mysore West ...	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 0 0
Nundydroog ...	10s.	10s.	£1 3 1½	£1 5 7½
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 13 9	£0 15 3
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 19 0	£1 1 0
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	9s.	£0 0 1¼	£0 0 4½
N. Mysore Mang...	£1	15s.	£1 8 9	£1 11 3

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA who is about to celebrate his sixty-fifth birthday, and who, since Leo XIII] appointed him Papal Secretary of State twenty-five years ago, has never had a holiday, has, at the urgent entreaties of his Doctors, decided to journey to Switzerland for the fresh-air-cure. He will spend most of the time at the celebrated Benedictine Abbey at Einsiedeln. He laments his enforced Swiss holiday because it will compel him to interrupt an important critical biography of Pope Liberius, on which he has been engaged for eighteen months. "They want to bundle me out of Italy," he remarked, smilingly, to a friend the other day. "I, who always found the sweetest rest in a change of work! For over a quarter of a century I have never travelled in a railway carriage nor stirred from Rome, even during the midsummer heat."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it" will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautifulor as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Performers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,495
Bank of India...	100	50	5 ,,	69½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 ,,	1,500
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	63½ 18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 ,,	57½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100		xd 306
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld ..	100	20	½ c-o	14
Back Bay Both...	50	50	6	40
Badhan Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	129
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue...	625	625	824	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 151
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nil.	130
Bombay Ice Mfg....	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	925
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Compa y...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	333½ 262½
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd 390
Delhi Flour...	200	200	16	137
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yrp.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 208
Kurrachee Landing..	300	75	12	150
Marcks and Co....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	480
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Syndicate... ...	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	G. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 60 40	... ... 2½is	dir. 9 67
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company..	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	605

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Asser Veerjee ...	500	500	50	400
Bezar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United...	250	250	20	522½
Century	100	100	50	360
Central India...	500	500	85	1,715
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,130
Coromalon Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	230½
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	730
Crescent	100	100	5	117½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Carrimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,105
David	250	250	20	460
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	355
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,660
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	575
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton....	500	500	15	185
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divd 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10	195
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divd 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	900
Kohinoor... ...	500	500	25	830
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas... ...	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,515
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,350
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,125
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	58
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	217½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 745
Phoenix	100	100	5	110
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divi 50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,035
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	660
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahmutt	250	250	20	217½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,130
Suu	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,385
Textile...	1,000	500	30	xd 1,500
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quota plan
Akbar	750	750	225	4,800
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	175	125	15	1071
Bran's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Brown Bley	200	200	14	175
Fort...	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	5	102½
Lalan Cotton	125	125	14	128½
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	150
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd 650
New Berar	500	500	45	485
Gov Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhasy	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	480
Surat City	1,000	200	20	215
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	497½
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ...	500	500	6 p. c.	552½
Amritsar Pathy	100	100	5 ,,	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company ...	500	500	4 ,,	420
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	106

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Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.

Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Hat Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

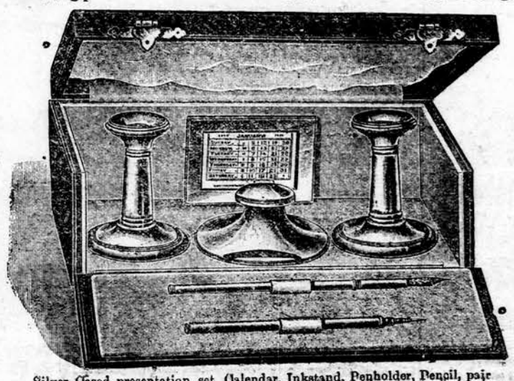
Silver Golf Cup. 8 inches Rs. 48.

Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

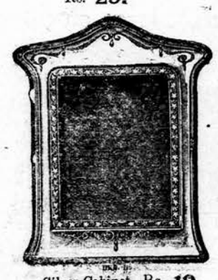
Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.

Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.

Silver Cigarette Case. Rs. 25.


Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.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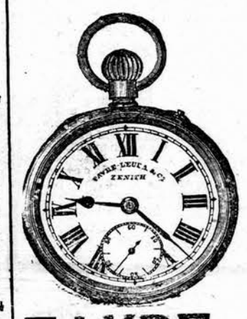

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Open face ...	...	...	Rs. 25
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Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

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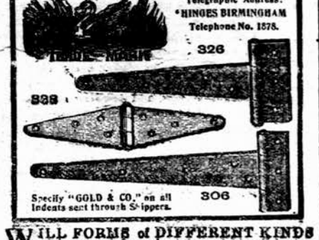

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 15, 1903.

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

SIR LOUIS DANE IN BAHAWALPUR.

VISIT TO THE CHILD-NAWAB.

SIR LOUIS DANE, while paying a visit to the unfortunate city of Dera Ghazi Khan, now more than half wiped out by the Indus, and to the town of Rajanpur and its suburbs with the object of determining a suitable cite for the new headquarters of the Dera Ghazi Khan district, took the opportunity of visiting the Bahawalpur State and its infant Nawab. Nothing was more pleasing to the people and the "raises" of the State and to the devoted servants of the house of the Daudpotras than to find His Honour thus embracing the earliest occasion of performing a duty which shows his earnest solicitude for the welfare of the minor Prince and his State.

His Honour was received at the station at 7 a.m. by Moulvi Haji Rahim Bukhsh, President of the Council of Regency, and his three colleagues Dewan Asa Nand, Malik Tahb Mahdi Khan, and General Abd-ur-Rahman and the local officers of the Khanpur Nizamat. The usual salutation over, the party forthwith drove to the Chachran Shari ferry on the Indus about 20 miles from Khanpur, which they reached in good time considering the unmetalled road they had to drive on, and were received by Major Powney Thompson, Political Agent, and Mr. S. Leigh, C.S., and the State Officers. After breakfast at Chachran a further march was made onward. The Indus was crossed by ordinary boats, not by a steamer as on the Ghazighat ferry. Then Rajanpur was reached, a place about eight miles beyond the Bahawalpur territory.

On the 21th His Honour and party returned to Chachran and after a little partridge shooting went straight to the Gogri camp which was reached at 7 in the evening.

On the 22nd there was rest and shooting on the Bagga lake, a recreation rather welcome, after a continued and toilsome journey since the 16th.

On the morning of the 23rd His Honour and party drove to Khanpur which they reached at noon. Here Moulvi Rahim Buksh, President, conducted His Honour to the Misr Ram Narayan, Rice Factory, the visit being intended to encourage enterprises of that sort in Native States. His Honour's special train left Khanpur for Ahmadpur (the old capital of the State before 1850) where the entry was public. The State officers were introduced to His Honour at the platform by the Political Agent and the usual presentation of "nazars" took place. The Palace Guard troops presented arms, the band played the National Anthem, and a salute was fired by the batterry close at hand. Than came the best of the whole affair, namely, the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to the infant Nawab, which had been looked forward to with joyful expectancy by the people and the officials, at Dera Nawab Sahib, whither His Honour and suite drove after the reception ceremony and the garlanding of His Honour by the Municipal Commissioners of Ahmadpur was over.

At 5-30 p.m., the Lieutenant-Governor reached the Sadikgath Mahal where the Minor Chief Sadik Muhammed Khan V., Abbasi (aged 4 years 2 months) was waiting for His Honour, beside Moulvi Rahim Bukhsh and the other members of the Council, and Mrs. Pearl, European nurse—with other State Officers in attendance—who instructed him how he should shake hands with the "Lat Sahib" and enquire about his "khairsalla." The Lieutenant-Governor met the infant Prince with marks of genuine paternal sympathy and love which inspired feelings of gratefulness in those that were standing by and in the hearts of those that are near and dear to the Nawab.

At 7-30 p.m. the Council of Regency entertained His Honour and other officers to dinner. Moulvi Rahim Bukhsh, in proposing the health of Sir Louis Dane, said that Sir Louis Dane had invariably taken a keen interest in the welfare of the State and its Chiefs and it was a matter for pride and satisfaction that the interest had been practically shown in the form of paying a visit to the minor Chief of Bahawalpur so soon after his assumption of rule of the Punjab.

A visit to a minor Chief could only show the tenderest regard for and a genuine sympathy with his welfare. It was more real love than were politeness or formality. The interest taken by His Honour in the last two Chiefs of the State, especially Nawab Bahawal Khan V, was so great that the education and bringing-up of the latter was mainly due to his solicitous regard for that Nawab's well-being. For such a benefactor of the house of the Abbasi Chiefs as His Honour was, the State could never be too grateful. It was their earnest prayer that His Honour might be spared for many years and have the strength and vigour to administer the Province and the States committed to his sacred charge with the greatest success and "ikbal." These were, the President said, genuine feelings of a truly grateful heart. The Moulvi then requested those at the table to join with him in drinking the health of the benefactor of the State—Sir Louis Dane.

His Honour, in proposing the health of the Nawab, said that he had known Bahawalpur since 1877 when he had the pleasure of making Nawab Sadik Muhammad Khan's acquaintance—an acquaintance which eventually grew to friendship—that in 1879 he had the honour of conducting that chief to the Durbar Hall for investiture, that his interest in the Bahawalpur State had always increased in proport on to his relations with that State in an official capacity. The late Nawab Bahawal Khan V., was a model Prince who took the greatest interest in the welfare of his State. His untimely and lamentable death brought before Government the question of the administration of this State during the minority of his heir-apparent—the present infant Nawab. "Hitherto," the Lieutenant Governor continued, "on occasions like these (1879 and 1899) Government had appointed British officers to carry on the State administration—an arrangement that had proved most successful Sir Denzil Ibbetson, however, proposed, after a favourable regard for the progressive times, to place the management of the State in the hands of a Council which should consist exclusively of Native Officers of the State. The Government of India, His Honour said, accepted the proposal, and considering that the arrangement was an innovation for Bahawalpur, appointed the Council, as an experimental measure, for a period of two years. From what he had been able to learn as Lieutenant-Governor, the arrangement had proved satisfactory and the harmoniousness with which the present Council of Regency was working was bound to strengthen his belief as to its future success. There was a saying, which meant that blessings from Heaven came when union and harmony prevailed. With regard to the five members of the Council, he said "Panj men Parmeshwar," i.e. "God dwelt in five persons."

Dinner finished, His Honour and suit left for Ahmadpur station—which place the special train left for Lahore at 9-15 p.m. Sir Louis Dane leaves behind him the best of things—a good impression, and greatful hearts.

TRAVANCORE

Trevandrum, 30th Nov.—An ordinary meeting of the Legislative Council was held at noon to-day in the Dewan's room in the public offices. The following gentlemen were present:—Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachary, M.A.,B.L., Dewan, (President): Official Members:—Messrs K. P. Sankara Menon, B.A.,B.L., High Court Judge; A. J. Vieyra, B.A., Chief Secretary to Government; R. Ananda Rao, B.A.,B.L.,Head Sirkar Vakil; and S. Sankara Pillai, B.A.,Acting Dewan Peishkar and District Magistrate Padmanabhapuram Division. Non-official Member:—Messrs. M. Udaya Varma Raja, B.A., S. Subramania Iyer, K. K. Kuruvilla, B.C.E., and A. Sri Narayan Tampi.

Mr. Sankara Menon, in moving that the principle of the Bill be affirmed, said:—

In accordance with the permission granted to me at the last Meeting of the Council, I now beg to introduce the Bill to further amend the Police Regulation IV, of 1056, as amended by Regulation II of 1058. The Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, has already been published in the "Gazette," and copies thereof circulated among the members, and fifteen days have elapsed since the date of publication. I, therefore, ask that the Bill be taken up for consideration at once and its principle affirmed in Council. The Bill is drafted on the lines of Sections 15 and 15 A of Madras Act V of 1861 as amended by Act VIII of 1895.

Section 1 of the draft Bill introduces three new Sections into the existing Regulation, the first two of which correspond to Section 15 of the Madras Act. By the first Section power is given to Government to quarter additional police in disturbed localities, and to levy the cost of their employment from the inhabitants thereof. It also deals with the mode of apportionment of the cost and the period for which the punitive police may be quartered. As the guardian of the peace of the District over which he exercise jurisdiction, the District Magistrate is authorised to apportion the cost among the inhabitants liable to bear the same according to their respective means, subject to revision of his action by Government. Power is also taken to Government to exempt any persons of class or section of the inhabitants of the disturbed locality from liability to bear any portion of the cost, and all orders made under the Section are declared final, for the obvious reason that it is inexpedient to allow the Courts to call into question the propriety or reasonableness of the acts of the Executive Government in such exceptional circumstances.

The next Section deals with the award of compensation to sufferers from the misconduct of the inhabitants in the disturbed areas, and the third Section relates to the award of compensation for damage to public property or property belonging to Government. This latter Section is necessary to prevent the cost of repairing any injury done to the public or Government property in the course of a riot, etc., being charged to the general revenues. For reasons, I have already explained, it is provided that no civil suit shall be maintainable for any injury for which compensation is awarded under these two Sections.

Section 2 of the draft Bill corresponds to Section 15 A of the Madras Act and is a necessary corallary of the preceding Sections. It deals with the mode of recovering the cost of the additional police employed under the preceding Sections as well as under Sections 9 and 10 of the existing Regulation, and the compensation or damage as adjudged by the District Magistrate and of the application of the funds so collected. Section 11 of the existing Regulation is repealed for the reason that the "General Police Fund" mentioned in it does not exist, and the duty of paying the additional police will fall in the first instance on the Government.

Mr. Subramania Iyes, in opposing the principle of the Bill, made the following speech:—

I beg to oppose the principle of the Bill. There can be no two opinions that the subjects of H. H. the Maharajah are ever loyal, law-abiding and peaceful. It does not seem to me to be necessary to have a Punitive Police in a State like Travancore. The learned mover in his Statement of Objects and Reasons chiefly refers to the recent disturbance in Trevandrum as the basis for the introduction of this Bill. The disturbance above referred to, when minutely scrutinised, will show that after all it was not the act of a premeditated and an organised mob, but a sudden outburst of feeling between individuals quite unconnected with Government acts or with any particular sect. This Bill is a slur upon Travancoreans. The past and present policy of Government is a sufficient guarantee that the peace of the country can in no way be so disturbed as to necessitate a resort to such extreme measures.

Mr. Kuruvilla, a retired engineer and an elected representative of the people, also spoke against the Bill.

Mr. Sri Narayan Tampi, son of His Highness the late Maharajah and an influential leader of the landed aristocracy in Travancore, disapproved of the principle of the proposed enactment, and delivered the following speech:—

The circumstances that have induced Government to take power by amending the Police Regulation, IV of 1056, on the lines of the British Indian Act IV of 1861, as amended by Act VIII of 1895, are to be highly regretted. All loyal and law-abiding subjects of His Highness the Maharajah, I am sure, deeply deplore the recent unfortunate occurrence—an incident unheard of in the annals of the modern history of Travancore. Though I am fully conscious of the fact that Government should have sufficient power to meet any emergencies, yet, considering the uniformly quiet and law abiding nature of the people of this country, my strongest conviction is that the necessity has not actually occurred to enact the provisions contemplated by the Bill. It is very hard that the innocent many will have to suffer great annoyance, worry and loss for the misbehaviour of few irresponsible and mischievous rowdies of a particular place. I have carefully thought over the condition of the indigenous population of Travancore, and in a measure being closely acquainted with the public pulse, I beg to entertain a certainty of feeling as to the unlikelihood of any strained relation occurring between the people and the constituted authorities which would drive Government to resorting to the expedient of quartering upon any locality or portion of the community a special police. The situation elsewhere has no analogy to Travancore, and if I thought otherwise, I would have been the first person to recognise the soundness of the principle under consideration. The concord subsisting between the people of Travancore and the authorities is of such a sublime character that, it seems to me, the wisest policy will be to let alone matters for the present. The indications are in favour of even a strengthening of the existing feelings. Hence, I regret very much I am unable to accede to the motion now before the Council.

Mr. Tapi was followed by Mr. Udays Varma Rajah, a relative of the ruling Royal House of the State, who also expressed his dissent.

THE DEWAN'S REPLY.

The Dewan, in reply to the remarks of the non-official members, said that the object of the proposed amendment of the Regulation was not due to the Government apprehension of disloyalty. He assured the members that Government completely relied on the good sense, moderation and respect for authority with which the people of this State were always associated. So far as his experience of Travancore went, he could emphatically assert that the subjects of H. H. the Maharajah yielded to none in their intelligence, average culture, respect for constituted authority and loyalty to their sovereign master. When the Government resolved on the amendment of the Regulation as proposed, their object was simply to possess themselves of the power, in view of any future necessity. They were all aware that the maintenance of order was the very first duty of Government, and no one could say anything against it. The only proposal made was that Government should arm themselves with the power. He assured the members that the power conferred by the new Regulation would be used only when absolute necessity exists and not otherwise. He was afraid that it was the intention of Government to embody the Punitive Provisions in the new Bill and would, however, take notes.

The four official members were for the affirmation of the principle of the amending Bill while the four non-official members were opposed to the Bill. The Dewan's casting vote decided the question in favour of the mover's proposal. The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. A. J. Vieyra, K. K. Kuruvilla and the mover, to report within one month.

SECUNDERABAD.

Secundrabad, 5th Dec.—A Ladies' Rifle Club has been inaugurated here under the auspices of Mrs. Remington, Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Mackenzie-Kennedy, with Mrs. King as Honorary Secretary. Between twenty and thirty ladies have already entered their names, and the first meeting of the Club was held this week at Bolarum.

Colonel Cookson and the Officers of the Hyderabad Contingent again issued invitations for an "At Home," with dancing, and a very enjoyable function it was. The Band played exceptionally well and a large number were present, including, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, General and Mrs. Rimington, and General and Mrs. Campbell. The dressess worn by the ladies present included many charming and smart creations, noticeably some toilettes carried out in blacks and white, and some pretty frocks in soft shades of blue.

Among the social events of the past week may be mentioned a very pleasant Garden Party given by Mr. Nesbitt Stephens at the Chudderghaut Gardens, Hyderabad, at which a large gathering of society was present, including General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, General and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Casson-Walker, Colonel and Mrs. Brooking and Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur. Besides tennis and badminton, some amusing sport and competitions, for which pretty prizes were afforded, formed part of the afternoon's entertainment.

Colonel and Mrs. Townshend were also "At Home, to their friends at Secunderabad, and their Camp, near the Staff offices, was artistically arranged for the reception, which was attended by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, General and Mrs. Campbell, General and Mrs. Mackenzie-Kennedy and a large number of guests.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, 5th Dec.—In consequence of the failure of the North-East Monsoon and the continued drought, the Municipal Council have notified that from and after the 10th December, pipe-water for all building and non-domestic purposes will be prohibited.

Government, in an order, dated the 10th November, have approved of the rules to be observed for the taking of the quinquennial census in the three Hill Municipalities. It is estimated that the census of this Station in May next will cost Rs. 1,000 which will be met from Municipal funds.

I regret to have to record the death of Mr. Daviah Gownden at the Nilgiri Brewery on Friday at 10-30 p. m., Mr. Daviah Gownden was is no wise indisposed and died within a few moments of heart failure. Much sympathy is felt for his father, Mr. Dungiah Gownden. Mr. Daviah Gownden leaves a young widow and several young children. According to the custom of the family, his remains were interred in land owned by the family.

The Government, in an order, have sanctioned the permanent retention of the Secondary School started here for the education of the more respectable Indian inhabitants of the town. It will be remembered that this School was opened in consequence of the provisions of the Breek's Memorial Trust deed when that institution was converted into a European school. The school was at first sanctioned as a temporary measure, and the order making it a permanent institution is received with much satisfaction by the better classes of the Indian community here.

On Thursday, not many miles out from the station Mr. J. H. Roberston and Mr. W. Ward hunted up four tigers, two of which they bagged, the Collector shooting an enormous tiger and Mr. Ward a tigress. Mr. Ward brought his down with a single shot, while the Collector's tiger received three shots before he was killed. Of the other two Mr. Robertson hit one in the foreleg. On Friday the fourth tiger was seen in the same forest, but both Mr. Ward and Mr. Robertson failed to get it out after wounding it. The brute appears to have been mortally wounded and will probably yet be bagged. The third tiger of the four, which was wounded on Thursday, on getting away, encountered a young Badaga beater and mauled him in the arm, tearing the flesh in the arm with its claws. The man is now an inmate of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

At a meeting of the Ootacamund Municipal Council to-day, a Report from the Sanitary Commissioner, on the recent analysis of water from the several Municipal reservoirs, was read. This showed that the water from, all except Marliamund, to be soft and good; Marliamund water is said to be the least satisfactory and cannot be called a first-class water. It was also pointed out the water taken from taps supplied from this reservoir gave a worse analysis than that taken from the reservoir. The case of this was thought to be the vegetable matter in the reservoir itself. Arrangements are being made to scour the mains with Tiger Hill water, but the members present agreed that Marliamund Reservoir must sooner or later be drained. It was pointed out that this cannot be done now and a favourable opportunity will be sought when the rains are approaching. It was resolved to ask the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner on this proposal.

GENERAL SIR GODFREY CLERK, Groom in Waiting to the King, died on November 18 at his residence, 127 Ashley Gardens. He was the son of Sir George Russell Clerk, and was born on October 25, 1835. He was gazetted to the Rifle Brigade in 1851, became lieutenant in 1853, and captain in 1856. He served with his regiment in the Indian Mutiny, taking part in the engagement at the Alumbagh and the relief of Lucknow, and obtaining his brevet majority and the medal and clasp. In 1864 he took part in the operations on the North-West Frontier of India, and was present at the battle of Shubkudder. For this campaign also Sir Godfrey obtained the medal with clasp. He became a lieutenant-colonel in 1869, and full colonel in 1877. From 1880 to 1885 he acted as adjutant-general to the Madras Army, and in 1886-87 as assistant military secretary at Headquarters. In 1887 Sir Godfrey was promoted to the rank of major-general, and held the position of deputy adjutant-general to the Forces from that year until 1892. In 1892 he was transferred to Ireland to command the Belfast District, and a year later became lieutenant-general. He was Lieutenant of the Tower of London from 1897 to 1900, and Groom in Waiting to Queen Victoria from 1897 to 1901. He subsequently acted as Extra Equerry and Groom in Waiting to the King. In 1902 he was made a K.C.V.O., and in 1905 he was appointed colonel commandant of the Rifle Brigade. Sir Godfrey married in 1867 Alice Mary, daughter of Mr. W. E. Frere, C. M. G.

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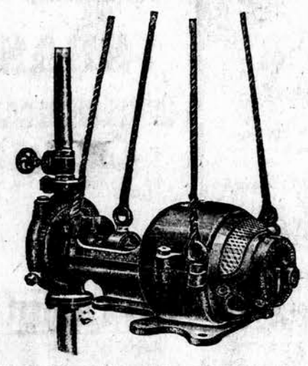

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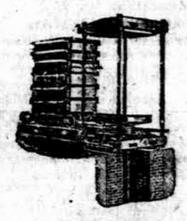

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